

Soviet Sources Feel Polish Right Set Price Rises to Oust Gomulka

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—The departure of Polish Communist party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka was seen tonight by Communist sources here as the work of a hard-line faction in Mr. Gomulka's own party.

For the past several days these sources had been saying that the food price increases in Poland amounted to a provocation, with Mr. Gomulka's ouster in mind.

It was thought the Polish hard-liners, who resented the liberalization Mr. Gomulka had permitted since 1956, ordained the price increases to prompt the kind of public reaction which rocked Gdansk and other coastal cities last week.

The sources, with close knowledge of Polish affairs, reasoned that any riots sparked could be used in one of two ways against Mr. Gomulka—to demonstrate his "unpopularity" or to show he had lost his capacity to lead.

If this analysis is valid, it would tend to coincide with a trend of conservatism and ideological obduracy developing in the Soviet Union.

'Honest Workers' Cited

PARIS, Dec. 20 (NYT)—The French Communist newspaper l'Humanite said yesterday that "honest workers" took part in last week's demonstrations in Poland and that shortcomings of the Polish authorities were to blame.

A front-page editorial signed by Suzanne Fajon, the editor and member of the party's Political Bureau, was its first official comment on the bloody events. In its tone, it followed the French party line on the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia, by at once criticizing the event and seeking to close the discussion.

To avoid offending the hard-line "Stalinist" element, Mr. Fajon disavowed any intent to bear judgment or criticism of the policy, action or methods of another Com-

munist party and held it natural that "adventurers and reactionaries should provoke troubles in a Socialist country."

"Much more serious and worrisome," he said, "is the fact that a number of honest workers in several Polish cities have been led to participate in the demonstrations of these last days. This then is a matter of real social and political difficulties."

Mr. Fajon said that these difficulties may stem in part from Poland's backwardness and wartime ravages, but he continued:

"It is nevertheless true that a quarter of a century after the elimi-

nation of the capitalist system and of feudal vestiges, what has happened would be inexplicable to one who denied any error or inadequacy in the management of the economy, in the relations of the party and the state with the popular masses and in the functioning of socialist democracy."

March in London

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—About 1,200 angry Poles marched on the Polish Embassy in London today to protest against brutality by security forces in repressing the riots in Poland.

Seven demonstrators were arrested as the protesters tried to carry a cardboard coffin into the embassy.

Led by the Association of Polish Students and Graduates in Exile, the crowd sang Polish songs and hymns and chanted slogans as they confronted the police lines. They waved Polish flags and banners reading "Death to Communism."

Two demonstrators were permitted to fasten a list of demands and protests to the embassy door.

Youths Battle in Italy

ROME, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—A march by about 1,000 Italian neo-fascist youths in sympathy with the recent disturbances in Poland ended in a battle with left-wing students here yesterday.

As the marchers entered Rome's University City, they were confronted by groups of extreme left-wing students. Two rockets fired by the demonstrators from a flare pistol narrowly missed students jeering from a window.

The left-wingers answered by pelting the demonstrators with chairs, tables and lecture hall fittings from upstairs windows and the neo-fascists responded with volleys of sticks and stones.

Scuffles in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Demonstrators protesting the suppression of the riots in Poland broke through police lines today in an attempt to storm the Soviet United Nations mission in mid-Manhattan.

Police contained the rush after a brief scuffle, and none of the demonstrators reached the Soviet mission. There was no immediate report of injuries or arrests.

France Sells Arms to Ecuador And Colombia

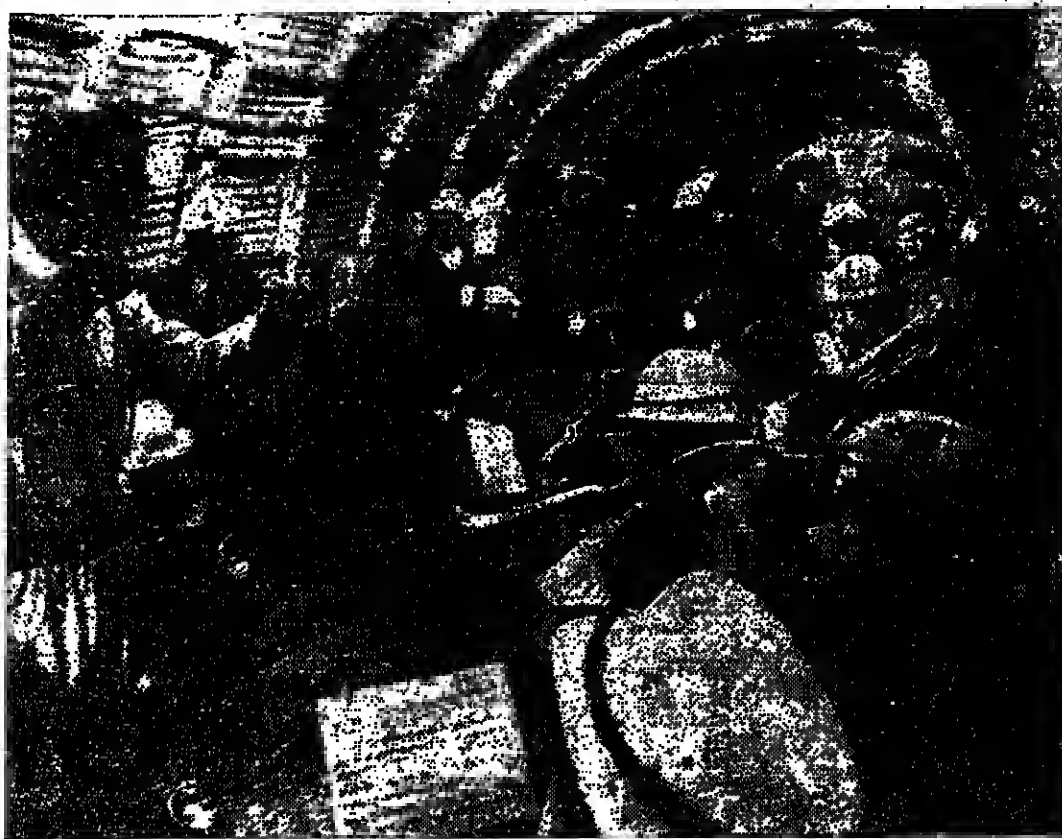
PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI)—France has agreed to sell 18 Mirage-5 attack aircraft to Colombia and a number of tanks and anti-guerrilla armored cars to Ecuador, French officials said yesterday.

They said 96 Colombian pilots would start arriving in France early in the new year for training aboard the aircraft.

Colombia and Ecuador thus became the fourth and fifth Latin American nations to buy French arms. They followed Peru, Argentina and Brazil, the officials said.

U.S. Ups Vietnamese Pay

SAIGON, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—The U.S. Embassy here today announced a pay increase averaging 11 percent for the 113,000 Vietnamese employed by the U.S. government and its contractors.



UNDERGROUND MUSIC—The Cresswell Colliery Welfare Band plays Christmas music to miners down the pit at the mine in Derbyshire, England. The concert, which was the band's first beneath the surface, lasted for nearly two hours.

Gomulka Out In Shakeup of Polish Party

(Continued from Page 1)

economic plan for the next year and for the whole five-year period. "We must undertake work on mapping out such plans, making such changes and reforms which will ensure a dynamic and at the same time harmonious development of our fatherland."

He said the new government would consider it an "iron rule" to maintain "wide consultation with the working class and the intelligentsia."

"The recent events," he said, "have reminded us in a painful manner of the basic truth that the party must always maintain a close link with the working class and the nation, that it not be allowed to lose the common language with the working people."

This seemed to point to the reason for Mr. Gomulka's replacement: that his government has lost contact with the national mood. The timing of recent price increases just before Christmas, the incident that touched off the riots indicated this to many observers.

"For the solution of these important problems," Mr. Giersek said, "we are turning to workers, the intelligentsia, to people of science, to all professions."

Polish authorities, meanwhile, apparently having contained five days of food-price riots, remained confident with widespread economic discontent.

There were indications that many workers remained on strike in the Baltic ports hit hardest by the riots. One report said there was a general strike in Szczecin.

The anti-government clashes that flared in several cities throughout the week appeared to have been completely subdued, although their toll remains beyond assessment.

Newsmen in Warsaw, barred from the crisis areas, have been seeking to compare reports from abroad with accounts filtering into the capital.

The resultant picture is one of violence, widespread disruption limited to northern port areas, which sprang from deep-rooted bitterness of Polish workers.

Death Toll

Government authorities have not given any indication of the death toll since Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz said Thursday night that up to 20 persons had died and hundreds had been injured.

Scattered reports from abroad, probably exaggerated, put the death toll as high as 300. Indications here are that the toll is likely to surpass the 53 killed in the Poznan riots of 1956.

The charge by the Polish government that young men, characterized as "hooligans," played a major role in the fighting seems borne out by most reports, which sprang from deep-rooted bitterness of Polish workers.

But Polish workers have been involved in all the major clashes, and in some areas their decision to demonstrate openly followed dissatisfaction over wage-policy negotiations.

The Polish government, similarly, has not ignored this aspect of the crisis. Editorials and radio commentaries have acknowledged that legitimate grievances must now be solved in quiet discussions.

Peking, Moscow Sign Pact

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—Tass, the Soviet news agency, announced today that Russia had signed a protocol with China governing border rivers where Soviet and Chinese troops fought last year. In a seven-line dispatch, Tass revealed the signing but disclosed no details.

Daley Seeks 5th Term

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP)—Mayor Richard J. Daley, who has served four consecutive four-year terms, has announced that he will seek a fifth term.

Red Rockets Fall on Saigon; U.S. Loses 3 'Copters, F-4

SAIGON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The United States lost four aircraft as the Viet Cong marked yesterday's anniversary of the start of the Indochina war with two rocket attacks on American troops and the first rocket assault on Saigon in a month and a half.

Allied battlefield communiques covering the last 24 hours claimed 99 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed in eight clashes ranging from the U Minh Forest deep in the Mekong delta to the far northwestern quarter of South Vietnam near the Laotian border.

A U.S. command communiqué listed five Americans killed and 25 wounded in ground actions yesterday.

Additional Americans were killed and wounded in a 40-round mortar barrage against troops of the 101st Airborne Division in night house-to-house fighting near Da Nang.

The U.S. command, revealing the loss of the four aircraft, said today that they included an Air Force supersonic jet fighter-bomber, shot down yesterday over the Plaine des Jarres in north-central Laos.

The two men aboard were rescued. The three other aircraft were helicopters which crashed in scattered sections of South Vietnam yesterday. Four men were killed.

Fifteen American aircraft were lost in Indochina last week, one of the heaviest tolls in recent weeks. All told, the United States has lost 7,397 aircraft in Indochina in a decade of fighting, including nearly 500 over Laos.

The U.S. Air Force F-4 fighter-bomber was on a mission over the Plaine des Jarres supporting Laotian ground forces when it was hit yesterday afternoon. The two crewmen parachuted from the crippled jet and were recovered by a rescue helicopter. They were in good condition.

A big Marine C-46 helicopter burst into flames, crashed and was destroyed 25 miles south of Da Nang. Headquaters said 15 Americans and a former Communist soldier serving as a scout were wounded. The cause of the accident was not known.

Communist gunners shot down two OH-6 light observation helicopters, one 30 miles southeast of Saigon and the other 155 miles northwest of Da Nang, where all the casualties occurred. The other attack caused no casualties or damage.

Six Vietnamese civilians were killed and eight wounded by two 100-pound missiles that came down in Saigon. Most of the victims were children. Four other youths were wounded by a bomb that damaged a Saigon Vietnamese-language newspaper plant.

War in Cambodia
PHNOM PENH, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Guerrillas today stepped up their attacks on Cambodia's rice-lined highway from the western province of Battambang, burning civilian cars and hitting a government outpost 125 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, the high command announced.

A guerrilla force of unknown size was reported to have been sighted near the outpost.

Malfatti Is Wed
ORBITELLO, Italy, Dec. 20 (AP)—Francesco Maria Malfatti, president of the Executive Committee of the European Economic Community, and the Marquise Francis Lisa Spinola were married yesterday in an ancient private chapel near this resort. Italian Premier Emilio Colombo and Senate Chairman Amintore Fanfani were witnesses.

When the plane landed, the passengers and some of the crew got off and Tulsa police officer Don Eker got on Mr. Eker said he found Mr. Dennis standing in the plane's washroom with a wet cloth in his hand. He reported Mr. Dennis was taken quietly into custody.

Far from rebuking his subordinates, Gen. Diego Alessia is said to have remarked that their letter had not been tough enough. He transmitted the letter to Gen. Franco later that day. Subsequently, other officers delivered a number of similar letters to Gen. Alessia.

Gen. Diego Alessia is considered one of the most influential and most enigmatic figures in Spanish politics. An intellectual in an army.

Hijack Foiled At Tulsa Airport
TULSA, Okla., Dec. 20 (UPI)—A passenger on a Continental Airlines jetliner attempted to hijack the flight last night but was captured when the plane landed to let passengers get off at Tulsa International Airport.

The would-be hijacker was identified as Carlos Dennis, 36, an Okmulgee State Technical College student from Brooklyn, N.Y.

FBI agents said the plane was over Oklahoma when Mr. Dennis handed a note to the stewardess. The note said in part, "I have a gun in my hand. We're going to Cuba."

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There is growing resentment over the fact that Okinawan courts have no jurisdiction over Americans in criminal cases, even when the offense takes place during off-duty hours, as in the Tokumatsu case.

The Okinawa government, headed by chief executive Yama, has repeatedly asked the American stand, which was accepted by Tokyo also. Jurisdiction cannot be until reversion takes place. A city of 66,000 is almost entirely run by American military and civilian officials. Police so far do not have jurisdiction over the island.

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U.S. Declares 2 Jews Seek To Quit Russia Are American Citizens

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT)—The State Department announced yesterday that Leonid Rigerman and his mother, Mrs. Esther Michael-Rigerman, are both legally "native born" U.S. citizens.

Mr. Rigerman, a physicist, and his mother, who was born in Brooklyn, are residents of Moscow. Since applying at the U.S. Embassy there in early September to re-establish proof of their citizenship they have been repeatedly harassed by Soviet police.

Mr. Rigerman has been jailed for a week and neither he nor his mother have been allowed to return to the embassy. Mr. Rigerman, 30, has been active in seeking permission for Soviet Jews to emigrate.

Robert W. Becker, a State Department spokesman, said yesterday that "on the basis of information supplied by Mrs. Esther Michael-Rigerman and Leonid Rigerman it has been decided" that Mrs. Michael-Rigerman is a U.S. citizen and that Leonid Rigerman acquired U.S. citizenship at birth.

Mr. Becker added that the government "regards both of them as U.S. citizens" and that their application for registry as U.S. citizens at the registry in the American Embassy in Moscow is "consequently approved."

Officials noted that the Soviet government has repeatedly rejected U.S. diplomatic suggestions that the Rigermans are American citizens and insists that they are Soviet citizens. Since both are residents of the Soviet Union, officials say, they will have to obtain exit permits to leave Soviet territory—a prospect that appears highly unlikely.

"We will assist them in a reasonable and appropriate manner," one official said. "If that is their desire." He declined to speculate what the U.S. position might be were the Rigermans to enter the U.S. Embassy.

He arrived in Turkey after spending time at the Institute for Physics in Kiev.

Dr. Holman, 34, of N.J., was in Kiev as an exchange program at Vitaly F. Shelest, deputy of the Institute, and Belumogin, director of the center.

On Dec. 14 Dr. Holman formed by the embassy official of the Soviet Academy of Sciences had ordered him to leave the country without the consent of the Soviet Academy of Sciences to ask for a visa but received none.

He said, however, that officials were courteous at him with a car to take him to the airport.

Speculating on possible for the expulsion, Dr. Holman said in addition to his that in Kiev he had known in Kiev and Moscow, Dr. Sakharov.

Dr. Sakharov and Dr. Holman, among prominent Soviet scientists, are calling for more freedom between Soviet and American scientists. Dr. Shelest, Petrov Shelest, is Communist chief in the Ukraine.

Dr. Sakharov, a physicist, is cofounder of the winning novelist Goldsmith of the "Committee for Human Rights" formed to defend persons in Russia.

Dr. Holman said his talks with the two Soviet were limited to professional matters.

Auto Accident Touches Okinawa Anti-U.S. Ramp

(Continued from Page 1)
The accident occurred and Mrs. Kinjo was dead.

Following today's car accident, people began throwing stones at the stationed military police. The police fired shots in the air and called for reinforcements. The crowd swelled and began collecting and burning any car they could find with yellow American license plates.

The riot lasted till after 5 a.m., with the crowd reaching 2,000 according to one estimate and 5,000 according to another. At one point rioters shoved 300 yards into the Kadana Air Base, setting fire to a primary school and two other structures before being pushed out with tear gas and warning shots.

So far 20 Okinawans are reported to have been arrested. A total of 48 persons were reported injured, of whom 14 were Okinawan civilians, five were Okinawa police, and 29 were Americans. In a number of instances Americans were reportedly dragged out from their cars and beaten to shouts of "kill" before being rescued by Okinawan or American police. Eighty-three American cars were reported burned.

A riot on this scale is unprecedented in Okinawa, whose inhabitants for centuries have been considered docile and resigned to rule by others, whether it be by the harsh feudal lords of Satsuma in southern Japan or by the post-feudal Tokyo government. In recent months, however, there have been increasing complaints by Okinawans that crimes by American servicemen have been rising, and that those committing traffic accidents and even rape have received light punishment or none at all.

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Cambodia Compromise Near

Senate Refuses to End Filibuster to Bar SST

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Senate today refused to end the filibuster to the supermajority vote on the Cambodia aid bill, but appeared on the verge of ending the filibuster by a vote of 60-40.

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Lobby Agreed to Kill an Accord

Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The agreement or near-agreement between the United States and Japanese governments to restrict textile import quotas was rejected by the Senate today.

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MOTHER AND DAUGHTER—Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis as she was photographed in New York Thursday night while attending the play "Hair." At right is Caroline Kennedy, 13, daughter of Mrs. Onassis and the late President Kennedy, who presents a similar appearance in a photograph taken Friday as she was leaving a N.Y. museum.

26 Fetuses Born Alive in N.Y. During Abortions

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI).

—Since the nation's most liberal abortion law went into effect on July 1 in New York, 26 fetuses have been born alive and one has survived.

Dr. Jean Fakier, the city's director of maternity and newborn services, said Friday that the surviving child is now 4 months old and is up for adoption.

Dr. Fakier said the mother appeared to have been beyond the 24-week maximum pregnancy period prescribed by law.

Bernard Hirsch, head of the American Medical Association's legal department in Chicago, said that his organization was "violently opposed" to abortion in advanced stages of pregnancy.

He said that the AMA was opposed to abortions after 12 or 14 weeks and opposed New York's limit of 24 weeks.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the President was considering forcing the new 90 Congress to convene immediately upon expiration of the current one Jan. 3 if action on major legislation is not completed.

The closure vote on SST needed a two-thirds majority to cut off the filibuster led by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., who calls the plans a wasteful threat to the environment. Closure was rejected, 48 to 43, falling 18 votes short and failing to receive even a simple majority. Another vote on closure is due Tuesday.

The other major issue tying the Senate in parliamentary knots and holding up adjournment is the threatened series of filibusters against the 546-page Social Security bill, which calls for a 65-to-15 Senate vote to bring it to the floor.

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300 Exposed to Radioactivity In U.S. A-Test Are Unharmed

YUCCA FLAT, Nev., Dec. 20 (UPI).

—A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday that 300 men exposed to radiation particles from spillage of an underground nuclear blast will be allowed to go back to work and are in no danger of radiation sickness.

The workers at this desert test site were exposed to the radiation Friday when a plume of grayish radioactive dust erupted some 8,000 feet into the air immediately after the nuclear-weapon test, code-named "Rancho." A total of 500 workers were evacuated from the test site after it was established that many of them had been exposed to the dust.

Normal safety precautions were taken—contaminated clothing was removed and the men were hurried through showers. But according to the spokesman, "none received more than what one would get from a regular set of chest X-rays."

The cloud which rose from the 900-foot-deep shaft was described as resembling a "mushroom" by the wife of one worker. It started drifting north beyond the boundaries of the huge test area in the desert across a sparsely populated area.

Cloud Clearing
By nightfall Friday the cloud was dissipating, the AEC said. It said that low levels of radioactivity were measurable over central Utah but that they were minor and could be detected only by "sensitive instruments."

By midday yesterday, traces of the radioactive dust had been found 70 to 80 miles away, near the desert community of Warm Springs east of Tonopah, Nev. Spokesmen said no radiation had been reported in California.

The area immediately adjacent to "ground zero" where the blast took place, will be sealed off until later this week, they said.

Not Reassured
MERCURY, Nev., Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The AEC said the radioactive cloud never reached unhealthy levels outside the test range, but residents of the sparsely populated region were not reassured.

"We don't really believe the government boys when they tell us there ain't no danger," one man said. "If there were no danger why did they evacuate those fellows from the site? They were no closer than we are."

Some cowboys in the Sand Spring Valley have moved out to avoid the cloud, saying an earlier leak from the test range blistered their faces painfully.

The leak was the second recorded this week. A small seepage occurred Wednesday.

Russia, China Bid to Break U.S. A-Ring Seen in Senate

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Communist China are bound to try "to break out of the nuclear ring that has been thrown around them" by the United States, a Senate subcommittee report said today.

The report charged that the degree of secrecy the Nixon administration imposed on the subcommittee was "obviously absurd."

The subcommittee, which is dominated by critics of U.S. policy in Indo-China, sent two staff investigators, Walter Pincus and Roland A. Paul, to 33 countries, ranging from Laos to Ethiopia, to check on U.S. commitments and involvements.

While the executive branch "refused to cooperate with the subcommittee," the report said, "there is some indication the administration itself is now reviewing the placement abroad of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons."

These findings highlighted a summary report on the subcommittee's special 22-month investigation of U.S. security agreements and commitments abroad. The subcommittee, which is dominated by critics of U.S. policy in Indo-China, sent two staff investigators, Walter Pincus and Roland A. Paul, to 33 countries, ranging from Laos to Ethiopia, to check on U.S. commitments and involvements.

One result was a heated controversy with the administration over the disclosure of secrets, many of them involving what the subcommittee called "creeping commitments" hidden from Congress and the public. One report, about U.S. bases in Spain, is still in dispute over security censorship.

The subcommittee's 38-page summary report included these findings:
"The executive branch has engaged in 'pure deception' and 'dissembling' to conceal arrangements with its allies in the Indo-China war to make it appear that United States policy in Vietnam had far greater support from other countries than was the case."

"The Congress should now face up to the grave implications of deliberate over-classification of information to keep 'the people and the Congress itself in the dark with respect to important aspects of our foreign policy and the implementation of that policy through military action.'"

"We must assume that the Soviets, as they view our placement of tactical nuclear weapons in countries far closer to their borders than Cuba is to ours, will seek to break out of the nuclear ring that has been drawn around them."

The executive branch was accused of drawing "a veil of secrecy" over the subcommittee's attempts to ex-

Mansfield Urges Exchange of POWs For a U.S. Withdrawal Timetable

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield proposed yesterday that the Nixon administration offer a timetable for the complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam in exchange for the release of all American prisoners of war.

The Montana Democrat made the proposal in a Senate speech, noting that despite U.S. withdrawal of ground troops from Vietnam "there are no indications of an end in sight to the involvement in Indo-China."

"I do not see that the scope of that involvement has even shrunk in the past year or so," Sen. Mansfield said. "With the significant exception already noted of the tactical curtailment of the use of U.S. ground forces."

Accords Reached In N.Y. Taxi, Oil Delivery Strikes
NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Unmolested taxi drivers voted overwhelmingly today to end a two-week strike.

The drivers went on strike to back demands for parity with other transit workers. They wanted an increase in their average pay from \$150 to \$175 a week and improved benefits.

Although terms of the agreement were not announced before the meeting, union president Harry Van Asdale said that they would be financed by Mayor John V. Lindsay's proposed fare hike raising the cost of the average ride from \$1.35 to \$1.50.

Meanwhile, a tentative agreement to end a strike by fuel oil deliverymen also was announced yesterday. Officials said that arrangements would be made for an early membership vote on a New York contract for the 2,200 drivers and 600 oil burner repairmen of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

NAACP Is Sending Group to Germany
NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The NAACP is sending a group to West Germany to investigate racial conflicts and charges of discrimination against black soldiers.

The group of investigators is to be headed by the association's general counsel, Nathaniel Jones, and will include Julius Williams, director of its military and veterans affairs department, and Melvin Boldin, an NAACP lawyer.

The investigators will leave for Germany about mid-January for a two-week to three-week visit to Seventh Army base.

ment in Indo-China than the removal of a substantial part of our expeditionary forces from Vietnam. "While the 'draw-down' of U.S. ground forces has helped to reduce casualties in one area," he added, "the other entrappings have tightened their hold upon this nation."

Sen. Mansfield urged President Nixon "to seek new ingresses to a peaceful solution either in Paris or elsewhere."

"It seems to me," he added, "that the executive branch might try to concentrate its negotiating attention at this time in an effort to determine whether the release of all U.S. prisoners of war might not better be secured as a quid pro quo, if we are prepared to set forth a timetable for the progressive withdrawal of the balance of U.S. forces in Vietnam at this time, both events to take place under the umbrella of a cease-fire which would bring, of course, an immediate end to all U.S. casualties."

He added that "something along these lines is within the scope of the President's Oct. 7 statement. At the same time, the release of U.S. prisoners is within the scope of peace proposals which were made by North Vietnam on Sept. 17."

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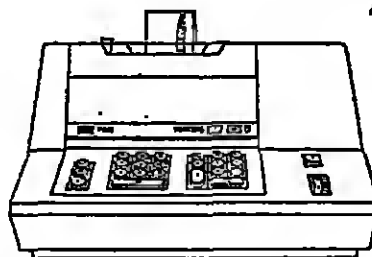
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Obituaries

Rev. Marc Boegner, 89, Dies; Led Protestants in France

PARIS, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The Rev. Marc Boegner, 89, for several decades a leader of the Protestant Church in France, died Friday night.

Pastor Boegner, an enthusiastic and respected advocate of religious unity, was ordained in the Reformed Church of France in 1905. He was president of the Protestant Federation of France from 1929 to 1961.

Named to a parish in the western part of the capital in 1918, Pastor Boegner spread his influence widely, particularly after 1928, when he became known for his Lenten sermons.

In 1938, he became the first president of the National Council of the Reformed Church, finally unified. He held this key post through the years of World War II.

Pastor Boegner's early efforts toward religious unity resulted in his election as the first president of the Ecumenical Council of Christian Churches, which included the Protestant, the Anglican and the Orthodox Catholic faiths. He held the office from 1948 to 1954.

He was elected to the Académie Française in 1962. Eugène Cardinal Tisserant, dean of the Sacred College, momentarily left the Ecumenical Council Vatican II in Rome to take part in the election as a mark of the esteem of the pastor held by the Catholic Church.

Pope Paul VI sent a telegram of condolence to the widow of Pastor Boegner, UPI reported. The Pope referred to Pastor Boegner as a "pioneer on Christian unity" and said he learned of his death "with pain."

Pastor Boegner was the author of several works on reform, contemporary problems, racism and unity. His most important works are "Problems of Christian Unity" and "The Ecumenical Demand."

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Mrs. Bellows, who wrote under the byline of Maggie Savoy, was



Marc Boegner

urban affairs specialist for United Press International in New York City before joining the Los Angeles Times in 1967.

Her distinguished career in journalism spanned three decades and included periods of service as women's editor of the Arizona Republic (1958-64) and Phoenix Gazette (1948-59) newspapers, and as a feature writer for Associated Press.

Her newspaper work earned her many awards, including the title of Arizona's "all-round press woman," bestowed in 1969. She was recipient of National Federation of Press Women and J.C. Penney press competition awards as well as an accolade from the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

She was an outspoken advocate of women's liberation. Addressing a business group two months ago in Phoenix, she introduced herself as "a bra-wearing, dues-paying member of women's liberation," which she described as "rational, sane, logical and overdue."

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Mozart Gargel Valente, 52, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, died yesterday.

The ambassador was appointed ten months ago. He had served previously as secretary-general of Brazil's Foreign Ministry and ambassador to Belgrade.

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ROME, Dec. 20 (AP).—Vittorio Bodini, an expert on Hispanic culture and a professor at the University of Rome, died yesterday. He translated the bulk of Spanish poetry into Italian.

Gregori Tcherniak

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Gregori Tcherniak, 78, the balaika soloist and composer, has died in a London hospital. It was announced today. Mr. Tcherniak, born in Russia, came to Britain shortly after World War I.

U.S. Makers Of Detergents To Drop NTA

Baby-Deforming Effect Feared

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—Under U.S. government pressure, detergent makers agreed Friday to stop using the chemical NTA, which is believed to cause birth defects in animals. NTA was a substitute for phosphates widely criticized in three countries for polluting water.

The government's fear, Surgeon General Jesse Steinfeld said, is that pregnant women may drink water from public supplies contaminated with NTA from detergents and interlocked with molecules of dangerous metals like cadmium and mercury.

Then these prospective mothers, like the mice and rats in federal tests, might produce deformed infants.

"There is no evidence at this time to indicate anyone has been or is being harmed" by the combination of NTA with metals in the environment, Mr. Steinfeld added.

Guided by Prudence

But "prudence," he said—and the fact that NTA was scheduled greatly to increase—dictates NTA's abandonment "pending further tests."

The detergent-makers had begun using NTA (nitrilotriacetic acid) as a replacement for phosphates in their products several months ago, after phosphates were said to promote water pollution.

Many of the firms have invested heavily in NTA as a substitute. Three chemical firms alone, Ecolab Corporation, W.R. Grace and Monsanto—have committed themselves to produce more than 500 million pounds of NTA by 1972.

In August, Canada banned manufacture of detergents containing more than 20 percent phosphates. Some Canadian officials urged a switch to NTA. In Sweden, too, there was wide abandonment of phosphates and a turn to NTA.

French File Charge

Against Hijacker

PARIS, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—A 36-year-old Frenchman who hijacked a Rome-bound American airliner to Beirut last January was charged with illegal possession of weapons here Friday.

The man, Christian Belon, served a short prison sentence in Lebanon and later returned to France. Friday's charge resulted from his bearing arms in France before the hijacking.

Gloom Almost as Thick

When Fog Shuts an Airport

By Jack Monet

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The gloom was so deep at the terminal building of Orly International Airport yesterday afternoon that it could almost be cut with a knife. Indeed it was almost as thick as the fog enveloping the airport.

On one of the peak travel days of the year—about 250 departures and 250 arrivals had been scheduled—there were few signs of joyous reunions for Christmas or departures tingling with anticipation of the ski slopes of the Alps or the beaches of Tunisia.

Few planes had come into Orly since 9:10 a.m., few were going out, traffic was backing up all over Europe.

On a plane circling over France, there were howls when it came from Boston and planning to connect at Orly for Austria were told that their craft probably would land in Nice. "They only became uneasy," a passenger recalled later, "when the pilot, not very felicitously, said something to the effect that he was going to make a run at the fog at Le Bourget."

Groans at Delays

At Orly, hundreds of persons stood hypnotized in front of the arrivals-departures board, hoping for a clue as to when their flight might leave or friends or family arrive, and where. Occasionally, there were moans as the "delayed" notation for a flight was changed to "cancelled."

Elsewhere in the building thousands passed the time slumped on lounge sofas or sped the time leaning on the brass rail.

Someone who wandered around Orly while awaiting a

plane (that eventually landed at Le Bourget) found a mood of resignation—none of the fierce anger that led a woman, so the story goes, to break a finger of an information bureau during a control-tower slowdown last summer.

"What can you do about the weather—an act of God?" asked a young U.S. Embassy secretary, waving a vodka tonic at the Trois Soleils bar. It was after 4 p.m. Her flight to New York on a plane chartered here by American Legion Post No. 1, was to have left at 1:30 p.m., "earlier if everyone was there early."

Airport officials were hoping that the weather would get worse. With the temperature hovering a few degrees above freezing, they could not use a fog dissipation system that works only when the temperature is below freezing.

Nobody was a winner. At the Horizon restaurant, which had more yesterday, Robert Grumet said that the imprudent at Orly were bringing more business to the six snack bars and restaurants he manages for Wagons-Lits. But he noted that he was losing revenue on the catering normally done for all but three of the airlines at Orly.

Frustration Grows

There had been no incidents, he said, but the frustration of the clients was evident in their behavior toward the service personnel.

"The people on a Saturday," he said, "are usually vacationers, not businessmen who are accustomed to the problems of air travel. They get very nervous once a plane is delayed."

A harassed nurse at the Orly infirmary confirmed that she was dispensing more tranquilizers than usual.

Fog, Slowdown Cut Service at London Airport

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Weather conditions and labor disputes combined to cause delays of up to seven hours on some air services at London Airport today.

The transatlantic flights left well after their scheduled departure time because of the late arrival of their incoming aircraft, while other flights were affected by an overtime ban and work-to-rule tactics by ground crews.

Even worse hit than passenger aircraft were mail and cargo flights. Some, which were due to have taken off during the night, were still grounded today, many of them with Christmas mail aboard.

Khrushchev Book Says Kim Was Korean War Aggressor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—The memoirs of Nikita S. Khrushchev, former premier of the Soviet Union, explicitly reject the 20-year-old Communist contention that the United States was the aggressor in the Korean war.

Mr. Khrushchev's review of the period, as portrayed in the book "Khrushchev Remembers," to be published tomorrow by Little, Brown & Co., does not even bother to defend the Communist claim that North Korea was attacked first. In the first such Russian admission, he says the war was deliberately plotted so the Communists could rule all Korea. He asserts the attempt to take over South Korea was the idea of Kim Il-Sung, whom Russian power had installed as North Korean premier when the war with Japan ended.

"Kim was the initiator. Stalin, of course, didn't try to dissuade him," says the Khrushchev book. "In my opinion, no real Communist would have tried to dissuade Kim from his compelling desire to liberate South Korea."

Mr. Kim's efforts failed, Mr. Khrushchev says, because the internal uprising in South Korea that Mr. Kim had expected his invasion to ignite "unfortunately failed to materialize."

Mr. Khrushchev says that Stalin was worried that the Americans would jump in, but we were inclined to think that if the war were fought swiftly—and Kim Il-Sung was sure that it could be won swiftly—then intervention by the U.S.A. could be avoided.

Advisers Recalled

Mr. Khrushchev reveals that once the United Nations' Inchon landing cut off the North Korean Army in the South, "Stalin called back all our advisers who were with the North Korean divisions and regional commanders as well as all the advisers who were serving as consultants and helping to build up the army."

"I asked Stalin about this, and he snapped back at me, 'It's too dangerous to keep our advisers there. They might be taken prisoner. We don't want them to be evidence for accusing us of taking prisoners in the business. It's Kim Il-Sung's affair!'"

Communist China's chief, Mao Tse-tung, also approved the North Korean takeover attempt and predicted that the United States would not intervene because the war would be an "internal matter," says the Khrushchev book. But the Communists ran into more opposition than they expected.

Mr. Khrushchev's memory of what happened after the attack is confused. He contends that the Americans would not have intervened if Moscow had sent enough aid to Mr. Kim at the outset. Actually, the United States was involved from the first day of the North Korean invasion of the South.

Of the Hanoi leadership, Mr. Khrushchev evidently feels that after the death in 1969 of Ho Chi Minh, North Vietnamese party leader, there was not much room for Moscow to place trust in the successors. "Only time will tell," he says, whether the North

Fire Kills 28 Injures 30 Tucson Hotel

Death Toll of 40 Feared by Official

TUCSON, Arizona, Dec. 20 (AP).—Fire swept through upper stories of Tucson's International Hotel early killing at least 28 people seriously injuring 30.

Seven of the injured were critical list at a local hospital officials said they feared the toll might rise to 40.

(UPI said that four of the were children, and that the blaze cost \$3 million in damage estimated at \$300,000.)

The blaze started on the fourth floor and moved up, trapping people in upper rooms of the 11-story hotel, situated in the heart of town.

Firemen with ladders many guests as the fire through the hotel—the city's and most fashionable.

Engulfed in Flames

The blaze broke out shortly after midnight local time and the hotel was engulfed in flames minutes.

A fire official added: "Surprised if we don't find 10 or 12 bodies in there."

Six hours after the blaze ed, firemen stood by waiting the rubble to cool down a smoke to clear so they could time the search.

One of the survivors, Mr. Gonsky, said she and daughter climbed onto a ledge high above the and clinging together.

"People jumped out of above us and next to us," she said. "But we managed to get heads and wait for the fire to come."

"Thank God they came just they did because my daughter was beginning to smother so hot we couldn't have another minute."

Police said the fire spread so quickly that all of escape, except the window soon cut off for most of the 112 guests.

(According to a United Nations report the 11 firemen on the scene said long-haired youths help rescue some trapped hotel / climbing to the mezzanine throwing ropes to their then climbing up the rope carrying the guests down c back.)

[The youths, who appear have suffered burns on the during the rescue operation, were when firemen arrived their identities were not known.]

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Pope Paul Requests Prayers for Peace

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 20 (AP).—Apparently fully recovered from a mild case of influenza, Pope Paul spoke today from his window to several thousand persons in St. Peter's Square, urging prayers for peace among nations and wishing "Merry Christmas to all."

Last Sunday, his voice was hoarse as he gave his usual Sunday noon blessing to the crowd in the square. Two days later the Vatican canceled his audience for the week and announced that the Pope had influenza and a slight fever.

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البريد

Spying-on Politicians

Army Says Intelligence Work a Threat to U.S. Liberties

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Army here attempted to make a case in Congress for a new intelligence law. The Army Intelligence Command, which is directed from Washington by the assistant chief of staff for intelligence, Maj. Gen. Joseph A. McChristian, said that collection of intelligence data on civilians is a threat to U.S. liberties. The command said that collection of intelligence data on civilians is a threat to U.S. liberties. The command said that collection of intelligence data on civilians is a threat to U.S. liberties.

The Army Intelligence Command is responsible for the organization, training, equipping and staffing of military intelligence groups, the basic operational units. They comprise about 800 officers and men. These groups, often broken down into smaller, flexible detachments, are stationed in Western Europe, South Vietnam, South Korea and other foreign nations where Army units are posted. They interpret photographs, collect information on enemy deployment or orders of battle, interrogate defectors, send covert agents across borders and analyze publications from hostile nations.

Army intelligence officers declined to disclose the number of men involved in the overall intelligence operation, beyond the 1,000 in the United States. But other sources indicated that between 2,000 and 3,000 operate outside of Vietnam. The total U.S. intelligence staff in Southeast Asia has been put at 28,000.

The assistant secretary of defense for administration, Robert P. Froehke, has put the total defense intelligence budget at \$2.9 billion annually. Mr. Froehke is responsible for coordinating the intelligence operations of the services and for eliminating duplication.

Activity in California. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Army intelligence agents have watched some student and black militant activities in California and their reports show the wide scope of military surveillance in the state.

Dated in 1969 and 1968, these reports indicate that some events covered by military agents lacked any apparent military aspects. In addition to draft resistance demonstrations, in which the Army has a large stake, agents reported on such nonmilitary events as the public "mock trial" of a Los Angeles policeman who fatally shot a black man and student rallies in connection with the long campus strike at San Francisco State College last year.

Whenever names of rally leaders were included in reports of events, these names were also put into an alphabetical listing in a computer at Fort Holabird, a former intelligence officer said.

Although the Army informed Sen. Ervin last March that this data bank had been "discontinued and destroyed," some of its information is reportedly still held by other federal agencies under a government data-sharing program.

Bars Maheu Bid to Stay Hughes' Chief in Nevada

By Robert A. Wright

AS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—A statement released by the board of directors of Hughes Tool Co. applauded the judge's decision. The statement emphasized that "contrary to persistent rumors, the company does not contemplate the sale of any of its Nevada hotels and casinos. No immediate changes in key personnel are anticipated as a result of Mr. Maheu's ouster."

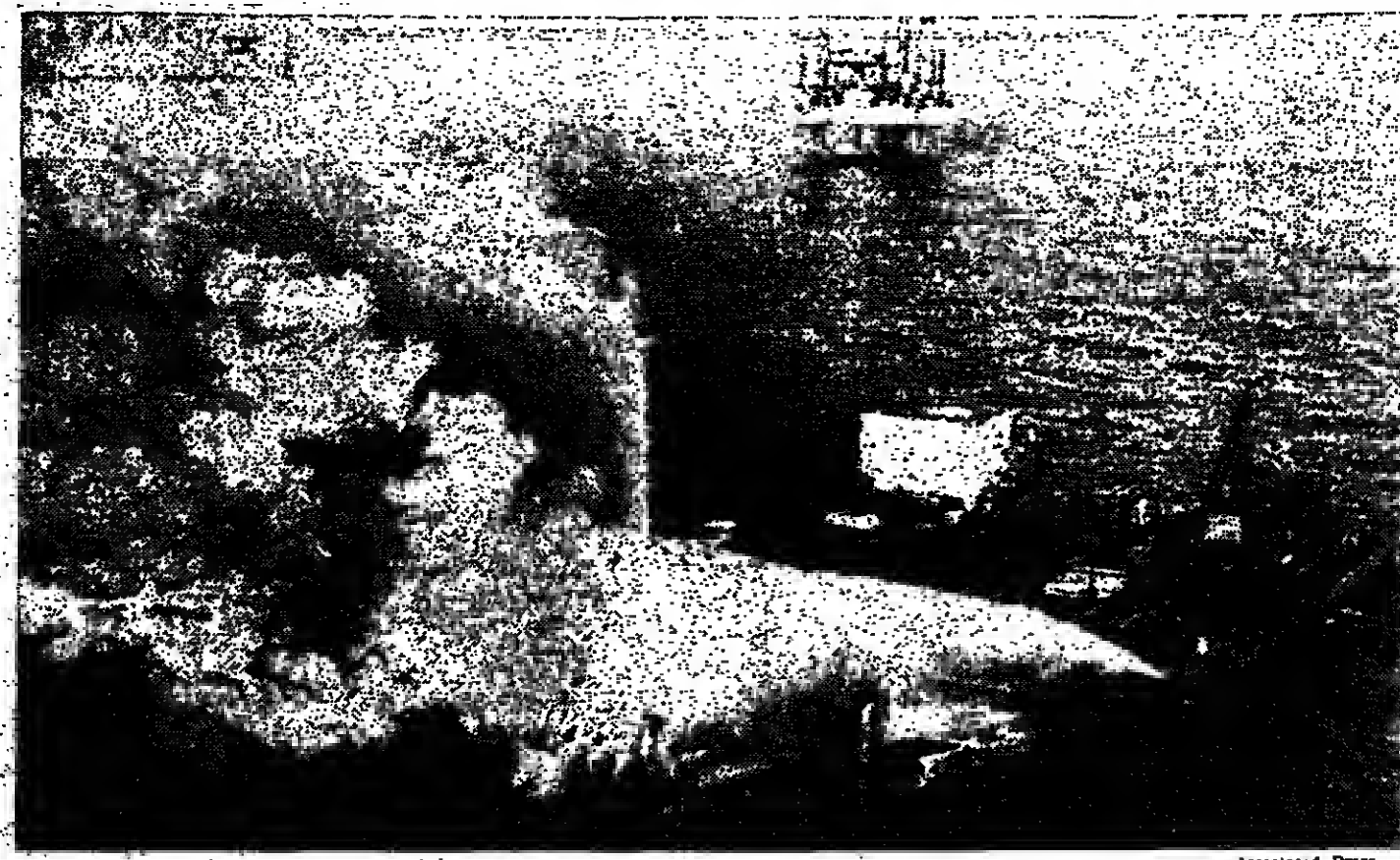
Mr. Hughes, who is said to be in the Bahamas now, is one of the world's wealthiest men. His personal holdings are estimated to be worth more than \$2 billion. He had presided over his empire from his Las Vegas penthouse for at least four years. He issued all orders by phone or written messages.

Mr. Maheu has conceded that he has never met Mr. Hughes face-to-face, and received all instructions either by phone or written messages conveyed by five special assistants, the only men known to have had personal contact with the billionaire.

Contested the validity and expressed concern over the judge's decision. The bill, which would put the decision in favor of Mr. Hughes, was passed by the Nevada legislature last week. The judge said that "Mr. Hughes' departure was not an act of the court."

had brought the so-called "top of the line" action yesterday in favor of Mr. Hughes, who had a control through Mr. Hughes' proxy.

been numerous reports that Mr. Hughes was in poor health. Judge Babcock's decision would put the decision in favor of Mr. Hughes, who had a control through Mr. Hughes' proxy.



STILL BURNING—Two pumping barges keep a steady stream of water on the Shell Oil Co. drilling platform, which has been burning ten miles off Louisiana since an explosion, Dec. 1, killed four men. In the background is another drilling rig moved into the area to drill a relief well in an effort to shut off oil feeding the fire.

Papadopoulos Dashes Hopes For Greek Democracy in 1971

ATHENS, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—There will be no return to democratic rule in Greece in the coming year, nor the restoration of civil liberties, although political prisoners are to be released in the near future, Greek Premier George Papadopoulos said in his annual state-of-the-nation address last night.

Mr. Papadopoulos also warned both the people and his former colleagues in the revolutionary committee—which seized power in April, 1967—that he alone would decide when the moment had come to implement the new constitution.

The 51-year-old former artillery colonel, who masterminded the army takeover, spoke in the old Chamber of Deputies before a selected audience of 500 trade unionists, farmers, industrialists, clergymen, leaders of the armed forces and his cabinet.

He informed the Greek people that martial law, in force since his coup, will remain in effect next year, and that military tribunals would continue to try civilians for offenses against national security and the regime.

Releasing Prisoners. The premier ruled out any constitutional changes in the coming year, but did promise to release all 640 left-wing political prisoners detained without charges since the army revolution.

He promised to release 300 of them, including all 20 women prisoners, by the end of this month and the remaining 340 men by next April, provided peace and order prevail.

He also said that 13 out of 68 deportees, mainly royalist officers, would be allowed to return to their homes.

Diplomatic circles here said that Mr. Papadopoulos had been under pressure by some of his former colleagues in the junta recently to delay the procedures for a return to democratic rule.

With his remark that he alone would decide when the moment of change would come, observers commented, the premier appeared to have agreed with army demands for the time being, but at the same time he attempted to emerge as the undisputed and absolute ruler.

Two former Greek cabinet ministers said that Mr. Papadopoulos had been under pressure by some of his former colleagues in the junta recently to delay the procedures for a return to democratic rule.

Italian Newsmen Win Large Pay Increases. ROME, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Italian newsmen won stable salary raises, a five-day work week and a measure of participation in management affairs today.

A new two-year contract strengthened the privileged role of journalists in a country where people read few newspapers. The new national contract for newsmen, signed after all-night talks in the office of Premier Emilio Colombo, is expected to lead to a 30-percent increase in the price of dailies to 14 cents a copy.

Italian Senator Dies. ANCONA, Italy, Dec. 20 (AP).—Christian Democratic Sen. Aristide Merloni, 73, died yesterday in a traffic accident. Police said a car driven by Sen. Merloni collided head-on with another automobile near this central Italian town.

Quebec Vetoes De Gaulle Tribute

QUEBEC, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Quebec State Legislature has rejected a proposal that Montreal's new international airport should be named in honor of the late French President Charles de Gaulle.

"De Gaulle did nothing for Canada and still less for Quebec," the State Municipal Affairs Minister, Maurice Tessier, told Parliament.

Marcel Leger, of the separatist Parti Quebecois, had proposed that it be named Colombe—where Gen. de Gaulle lived.

"He may have served his own country well," Mr. Tessier said, "but he didn't do anything for this province."

Greece Convicts 5 Americans For Smuggling of Hashish

HERAKLION, Crete, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Five Americans who fought a gun battle with Lebanese security men and dodged British and Lebanese fighters in a desperate air chase across the eastern Mediterranean were convicted and sentenced to maximum prison terms today for smuggling hashish worth about \$3.5 million into Greece.

The five—John Moore, 50; Philip Amos, 28, from Sacramento; Kenneth Connell, 28, Davis Mantell, 30, both from San Francisco, and Robert Black, 29, from Chicago—were arrested last August when their twin-engine Convair-340 put down here to refuel.

Three judges found all five men guilty after a three-day trial here. Moore, Amos, Connell and Black were given ten-year sentences while Mantell was given nine years.

Plane Confiscated. Moore, the pilot, and Connell were also fined about \$24,000 each. Amos, co-pilot of the Convair, Black and Mantell were fined about \$8,000 each.

The plane and about \$30,000 found on the defendants were confiscated. The five men, who all pleaded not guilty, picked up 1,437 pounds of hashish at a remote airfield near Beirut and took off after a gun battle with Lebanese security forces.

Headed for Naples, they successfully evaded British and Lebanese jets over the eastern Mediterranean, but ran out of fuel when they put down here to refuel. Curious customs officers searched the plane and found the hashish. All five claimed in court that they had been told to go to Lebanon to help very important political personalities escape from the country.

They said they stayed only five minutes at the Lebanese airstrip because the plane came under heavy fire as soon as it landed. They maintained that in the confusion none of them saw any hashish being put on their plane.

Park Names Paik S. Korea Premier In Cabinet Shuffle. SEOUL, South Korea, Dec. 20 (UPI).—President Chung Hee Park accepted yesterday the resignation of Premier Chung Il Kwon and appointed Paik Doo Chin, a former premier, to succeed him.

Mr. Paik, 61, a member of the National Assembly from the ruling Democratic Republican party, served as premier for 14 months in 1963 and 1964 under the late President Syngman Rhee. An economics expert, he was the finance minister in 1951.

The change was announced after Mr. Chung and his 19-member cabinet resigned this afternoon to give Mr. Park a free hand in reshuffling the government in preparation for next spring's presidential and parliamentary elections.

Egypt Sends Key Delegates To Moscow

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Vice-President Ali Sabry and other high Egyptian officials flew to Moscow today for a week of top-level talks with the Soviet leaders.

The talks are expected to involve short-range issues of war or peace after the Suez Canal cease-fire expires Feb. 5, and long-range questions of economic and political relations.

Before their departure, a Soviet Communist party delegation have joined Egyptians in demanding a timetable for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands. The Soviet delegation is headed by Boris Pomomarev, a secretary of the Soviet party.

A Worldwide Campaign. Mr. Sabry's visit to Moscow is part of a worldwide campaign by Cairo to explain its position and intentions as the cease-fire nears the second half of the three-month extension period.

President Anwar Sadat and others in the Egyptian leadership have declared that the cease-fire will not be extended unless a timetable has been drafted for Israeli withdrawal and the Israeli return to the United Nations peace talks of Gunnar V. Jarring.

A broad scope for the Egyptian talks in Moscow was suggested by the inclusion in the delegation of the Deputy Premier for Foreign Affairs, Mahmoud Riad; the Minister of War, Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, and Deputy Premier for Production, Aziz Sidky.

The Egyptian Vice-President, Hussein el-Shafie, is in Yugoslavia consulting with President Tito. Other Egyptian officials are traveling or preparing to travel to capitals around the world to press for support and understanding of the Egyptian position.

The major theme appears to be that Cairo has patiently tested every possible avenue to a peaceful solution but met with no success—hence, if the Egyptians resume the war no one should complain.

Boat Hijacker Back In U.S., Jailed. LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Alvin L. Glatowski, 21, of Long Beach, Calif., one of the hijackers of an American munitions ship bound for Thailand nine months ago, was returned here yesterday. He was taken to county jail and booked on federal charges of mutiny and piracy.

Mr. Glatowski, who asked for political asylum in Cambodia following the hijacking, turned himself over to the American Embassy last Tuesday.

He said he surrendered to American officials because he feared harassment and "possible execution" by guards assigned to him by the Cambodian government.

Vatican Agency, Moslems Agree To Regular Talks

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Moslems and Roman Catholics have agreed to establish regular consultations at a high level to promote better understanding between the two religions and to work together toward peace and justice in the world.

A delegation of Moslem leaders left for Cairo today at the end of a four-day visit to the Vatican as guests of Paolo Cardinal Marella, head of the Secretariat for Non-Christians.

In a communiqué signed by Cardinal Marella and Tewfik Owaida, secretary-general of the Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs, it was agreed that leaders of the two religions would "consult regularly on questions regarding social, cultural and spiritual relations between Moslems and Christians."

Carol Staging Banned. SINGAPORE, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Moslem state government in Malaysia Sarab has banned caroling after exchanges of bitter charges and countercharges by the Christian and Moslem communities, a newspaper reported today.

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Why 300,000 GIs Remain in Europe

Mr. Golb and Mr. Halperin are former Defense Department officials who have worked on foreign policy in the Johnson and Nixon administrations. They wrote this article for The Washington Post.

By Leslie H. Gelb and Morton H. Halperin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—One of the major foreign policy debates in the next Congress will be about American troops in Europe. Should the United States reduce its NATO forces in Western Europe and Berlin? If so, by how much? Under what conditions? When? With what expectations?

In this article, we seek to explain why even those who favor a retrenchment in the American role in the world and reductions in defense spending should not now seek to withdraw American forces from Europe. Because West Germany is now seeking to normalize its relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and because the Soviet Union and the United States are now in a constellation of strategic nuclear parity, this is precisely the wrong time to discard the old NATO clichés.

These questions are not new. They have been asked for the last four years, but the Executive Branch has not been pressured to answer them. Now, it appears, the lines are being drawn and answers will have to be forthcoming.

Power as a Lever

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, supported by a bipartisan majority of his senatorial colleagues, has introduced a resolution calling for "substantial reductions" in U.S. troops in Europe. This group has not brought its views to a vote, preferring instead to use its potential power as a lever to get the President to act.

The response came a few weeks ago, but it was not what the senators wanted. On Nov. 20, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said that the United States would make no "force capability reduction" until at least July, 1972. On Dec. 2, the NATO defense ministers declared the necessity to maintain the present 300,000-man level of U.S. forces and announced a new five-year, \$1 billion program to improve bases, forces and weapons with no cost to the United States. On Dec. 3, President Nixon issued a statement that he would "not reduce (U.S. forces) unless there is reciprocal action from our adversaries."

Mr. Mansfield greeted these reactions with a more formidable challenge than before. He said he would go beyond his sense of the Senate resolution, which would not have the force of law, and would now seek to amend the Defense appropriations bill and legislate the troop reductions.

Cold War Cliches

The arguments for United States troop reductions in Europe have to do with costs, burden-sharing and the general desire for retrenchment in the U.S. world role. These arguments against reductions read like a bunch of Cold War clichés: "negotiate from strength," "the need for a flexible and controlled-response military capability

and strategy" and "the cohesion of the alliance." Yet these clichés may have more validity today than ever before.

The advocates of U.S. troop reductions in Europe advance four points: first, that bringing our men home from Europe will save budget dollars. This point is, in short, false.

It would probably cost more to maintain these same forces in the United States than in Europe. If equipment had to be prepositioned and air and sea lift capability purchased in order to return these forces to Europe on short notice, the budget costs would be greater than if the forces were kept in Europe. The only way to save money is by disbanding the troops.

Less Useful Items

This decision cannot be separated from the larger issue of the overall size and character of the Defense budget and the more specific question of the number of divisions and tactical air units we should maintain.

In this regard, it would seem that there are much less useful items to cut than credible ground combat forces, and that whatever reductions we do make should come from forces for non-European contingencies.

The second argument is that the return of U.S. troops will help our balance of payments. If the balance of payments with our NATO allies is looked at solely in terms of military and related expenditures, the cost to the United States is about \$900 million. We spend about \$1.5 billion in NATO Europe and our allies purchase about \$600 million in the United States. This is an inequity, and cost-sharing plans can be developed to minimize it.

The main point is, however, that balance of payments costs do not really measure a nation's contribution and responsibility to the alliance. Foreign military expenditures are at once only a part of the international finance system and a part of the overall economic relationship among the NATO allies.

Measured in this broader context, the United States benefits more than it is disadvantaged. The United States is the banker. We run a large trade surplus. Our investments in Europe are, to put it gently, extensive. This is by way of saying that we are in no way harmed by our balance of payments deficit and that the balance of payments issue is more a matter of domestic politics in the United States and Europe than of economic concern or alliance burden-sharing.

Third, it is said, our European allies should do more for the common defense, and U.S. troop withdrawals would either compel them to do more or demonstrate that they are not worried about the Soviet threat. But if they are less concerned about the Soviet threat than we, we still will want to maintain at the option of a conventional



U.S. infantrymen, part of the NATO forces, on parade in West Berlin.

defense of Western Europe. We still need sizable ground forces to maintain the credibility of the U.S. overall deterrent. Of course, we want our European partners to do more, but we have our own interests to consider.

The fourth argument is that the United States should adopt a lower profile throughout the world, and this means cutting forces in Europe as well as elsewhere. This is a matter of priorities. Western Europe and Japan are the only areas of strategic importance in themselves to the United States. Retrenchment is in order for the 1970s, but it should come to NATO last.

Thus far we have been demonstrating that the gains from withdrawal are likely to be much smaller than expected and that the problems of budget priorities and international monetary policy can be dealt with without withdrawing substantial American forces from Europe. We turn now to the benefits that we believe could result from maintaining our forces in Europe.

Our fundamental purpose in Europe is to avoid war, whether arising from Soviet expansionism and miscalculation or German revanchism. We also do not want Western Europe to close itself off from American trade, travel or influence. Each of these objectives depends on satisfactory internal developments in West Germany.

Americans have come dangerously close to taking democracy and stability in Germany for granted. Although there appear to be solid grounds for optimism, we would argue that high priority must continue to be given to maintaining the conditions under which German political leaders compete for power without promising to change the status quo by force or by dangerous concessions to

the Soviet Union, or promising to turn the European community into an anti-American alliance.

It is in this context that Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik should be analyzed, rather than in the context of Cold War confrontation which appears to characterize the administration's approach. Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson emerged from a recent West German visit with a record of denying any such fears. The German press continues to reflect the view that the United States has urged caution. High administration officials are reported to believe that all of the concessions have come from West Germany in the form of formal acceptance of the status quo.

Misses the Point

This approach seems to miss the point. It is in our interest as well as that of the Soviet Union and all other nations of Europe) to have the Federal Republic formally accept the status quo provided it does so freely and not because her leaders fear that the United States is about to abandon Europe.

Thus far, Mr. Brandt's moves seem to be based on what is good for Germany. He believes that the future health of German security depends on clearing away the myths of the "temporary" division of Germany and loss of territory to Poland and on beginning a reconciliation with Eastern Europe. But Mr. Brandt believes that such steps are safe only because they are rooted in confidence in the U.S. deterrent against the Soviet Union and in German participation in a united Western Europe.

It is here that the issue of American troop levels is important. Any significant force

reduction now would be viewed by Germans as merely a prelude to substantial withdrawals. We could protest to the contrary, but it would be unlikely to be believed. Europeans see us as we presently see ourselves—in the throes of debate to curtail U.S. military involvement in the world.

Dangerous Concessions

The cloud of substantial U.S. withdrawals has hung over Europe for a dozen years. It will remain until the Mansfield resolution is fought out and a consensus is reached on how many troops we will keep in Europe and why. Until the Federal Republic began to take its Eastern policy seriously, the case for removing troops was considerably stronger than it is now. An American commitment to maintain current force levels in Europe coupled with support for Mr. Brandt's efforts will enable the Germans to proceed in a way which supports the interests of all.

To keep U.S. troops there but oppose Ostpolitik would be as short-sighted as to withdraw our troops in the belief that the Germans will not be led to making dangerous concessions. If we appear to be withdrawing from Europe, the Germans might feel obliged to agree to conditions for West Berlin, for example, which would encourage the Soviets to press further and which over the longer run would be unacceptable in Germany. More disturbingly, the basis in West Germany of support for Mr. Brandt's efforts at negotiating the European status quo would deteriorate. Moreover, Ostpolitik in that context would create great unease in Western Europe.

Now that NATO's strength has at least led the Federal Republic to begin the negotiations which were, after all, the rationale for maintaining that strength in the first place, we should be prepared to continue to bear the modest burdens of our forces in Europe. This is the main reason for not making force reductions now. There are other current developments which reinforce this view.

Focus Attention

The Federal Republic has signed the non-proliferation treaty and is moving toward ratification. Substantial Ameri-

can troop withdrawals would undoubtedly force reappraisal of this policy.

German support for our efforts at SALT would also be jeopardized by substantial troop withdrawals, which would refocus attention on the strategic balance. To the extent that SALT confirms Soviet-American strategic nuclear parity, conventional forces increase in importance.

Europe and America stand on the brink of a trade war which would be disastrous for both. Although trade war, economic problems must be dealt with on their own terms, there is no doubt that a substantial U.S. withdrawal would exacerbate the situation.

Finally, we should not ignore the importance of American forces to the conventional balance in Europe. NATO and Warsaw Pact forces are now essentially in balance; no Soviet military leader could promise the Kremlin quick success in a military confrontation. Substantial American withdrawals would alter the balance.

Running the Risks

However, in a few years it should be possible to make a change without suffering the costs or running the risks of moving now. It is not overly optimistic to hope for a significant change in the European scene over the next several years: German relations with all of the countries of Eastern Europe; German ratification of the treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland and of the NPT; an agreement on Berlin; a SALT agreement; a European security conference.

After Europe has adjusted to these changes, variations in the number of American troops in Europe will be much less important. Agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries on mutual and balanced force reductions may then be possible, although the technical difficulties of negotiating such an agreement will remain great. More likely, both sides will reduce unilaterally.

"Negotiating from strength" was for many years an excuse for building up military forces and not negotiating. At long last the Germans are beginning to negotiate. Our interest lies in supporting that effort both diplomatically and by maintaining the military strength that will enable them to proceed in a way that both we and they will find acceptable.

Poverty in the U.S.—A European View

This report on poverty in the United States, written by Raymond Cartier, of Paris Match, with aid of seven Paris Match staff members based in United States. It is part of a series on the United States which began in the current issue of the magazine.

By Raymond Cartier

THE United States is an extremely rich country. Millions of Americans live in a state of poverty. This is a contradiction, but a contradiction of a society that is the richest and the poorest. What are the facts?

The question is pertinent, right now. Eighteen months ago, President Nixon proposed a Family Assistance Plan, which was the most progressive program since Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. The project is now before the Senate, where it is to be studied. It would give Americans a whole new concept of welfare.

During the 1960s, Americans became very rich very quickly. Even when taking into account the current recession, individual incomes increased considerably, on the whole. However, at the same time, the number of persons on welfare rolls grew at an accelerating pace. There were 8 million persons on welfare in 1969; according to the latest figures, some 12.4 million are on the rolls.

One New Yorker out of eight, and one out every ten persons in Los Angeles, is on welfare. In 1969, the welfare army grew percent in the United States as a whole, and by 55 percent in Jersey. Similar rates of growth are expected this year.

The first general conclusion which can be drawn from statistics is that as the United States becomes richer, it grows on it like leprosy. The gap grows wider between those who have everything and those who have nothing.

But let us take another look at the facts. Poverty has a legal definition in the United States. A person is poor if his income does not reach a certain level, which is determined by the number of persons in the family, its place of residence and the price index. At the present time, the level for a family of four living in an urban area is \$37 a year. Some 20 million Americans earn less than that. In a country where the cost of living is not high, this level is not poverty, but one of inconvenience.

Twenty million men, women and children; that means 20 percent of the American population. One American out of four is poor in the legal sense of the word. In 1950, two American out of three were poor under the same definition.

The continuing existence of a certain form of poverty, has not prevented the nation's expanding wealth from having effect at every level of society, thus reducing progressively the level of well-being that separates them.

A New Right

The increase in welfare rolls is not directly linked to the fact that a new right to the have-nots—whether they are or not responsible for their own situation. Aid is no longer considered society's charity. It is now the payment of a debt those who feel they have a right to it demand it proud violently.

A number of court rulings have set a legal pattern concerning the rights of persons on welfare lists, particularly concerning their right to refuse a job offer if the job does not correspond to certain minimum conditions.

What used to be the United States, homeland of individualism, is now a country where the welfare state has become a right. Welfare is no longer a privilege, it is a right. It is a right that is being fought for by the federal and state budgets, welfare tribunals by those dens of demagogues, the municipalities.

New York out of eight is on welfare, but it can be almost any New Yorker who wants to take the trouble to manage to get a monthly allowance of \$350 in cash and food coupons.

In California, a former social worker, Mrs. Barbara W. tried to expose the racket in the welfare system by opening a school where she gave lessons on how to cheat on welfare. She would have made a fortune if she had stayed in business.

Also in California, an Alameda high school teacher, salary of \$11,000 a year, managed to get an allowance of welfare aid for the months of July and August on the pretext that her salary was paid in ten installments instead of 12.

Gov. Ronald Reagan stepped in to prevent that all from being paid. But it was only by chance that he about it. There are many more equally shocking cases.

Below the poverty-level, a minimum annual revenue based federal contribution of \$1,000 to be completed by the state. A number of complicated regulations which are imposed would make it possible for a welfare recipient most of his welfare allowance as long as his income is under \$3,200 a year. These regulations are meant to incite persons to look for work.

The House of Representatives passed without trouble that would increase the numbers on the welfare rolls to 20 million, thus brutally adding a new burden on the budget. The Senate is still considering the motion. White has tried, and failed, to get a vote on the bill before it of the year.

What the senators fear is that the Family Assistance would create a minimum wage for idleness. A man receiving \$50 or \$60 a week for doing nothing is a man who is not working. It is a fact that some persons on welfare obtain, by working a few hours, a higher income than the lesser paid workers.

The Nixon plan, and its notion of the right to a guaranteed annual wage, puts the United States on the road taken by Rome, where the plebeians lived off the public granaries. New York is the dirtiest city in the world. A good sidewalk is practically never swept. Many sectors of the city cannot find enough workers, but New York has 12 million on welfare, many of whom are fully able to work. Yet, so organizations have cropped up to fight against slave labor, against any attempt to demand that those on welfare do jobs.

It is a troublesome question. It is true that, in a society where certain elements are unable to find their proper place, there are unfortunate cases of distress. It is true that the cannot do without welfare. But like the drug problem, the monstrous welfare rolls are still growing, and in the long they will present a threat to the nation's vitality.

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Muskie Close Behind Nixon in Trial Run for '72 Vote

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 20.—President Nixon appears to be in for a hard fight for re-election in 1972—especially if economic conditions have not improved by that time and the Vietnam issue remains unresolved.

A nationwide test election conducted one month after the 1970 congressional elections shows President Nixon and Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine, in a close race with the nation's voters. Sen. Muskie is the top choice of Democratic voters for their party's nomination, according to a recent Gallup survey.

The findings reported today are based on a "trial heat," a procedure introduced by the Gallup Poll in 1959 to measure the relative strength of candidates at a given point in time. Analysis of experience gained over three decades shows that

a realistic appraisal of candidate strength must take account of the true voting population (approximately one person in four is not registered to vote at the present time) and the voter's knowledge of the candidates.

1,469 Questioned

To obtain the results reported today, personal interviews were conducted with a total of 1,469 adults in more than 300 scientifically selected localities on Dec. 5 and 6. This question was asked first:

To get some idea of the national political situation at this early stage, suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate and Edmund Muskie were the Democratic candidate and George

Gallup Poll

Wallace ran again as a third-party candidate, which would you vote for?

As of today, do you lean more to Nixon, the Republican, Muskie, the Democrat, or to Wallace, the third-party candidate?

Following are the trial heat results, based on those persons in the sample who are registered to vote and can also correctly identify both men:

Nixon Versus Muskie		
Registered voters who can identify both men		
Nixon	44 %	decades have, with one
Muskie	43 %	tion, pointed to the
Wallace	9 %	candidate within a few
Undecided, other	4 %	age points. It sh-
	100 %	stressed, however, th-
		heats are a test of rela-
		distats appeal at a giv-
		in time and should in-
		be considered as pred-

Accuracy Noted

A study of the 261 trial heat conducted by the Gallup Poll in 1959 shows that the procedure provides an measurement of a strength when compared actual election returns.

Trial heats conducted during the 1960s have, with one exception, pointed to the candidate within a few days of the actual election. The exception, however, was the 1968 election, in which the trial heat results were a test of reliability and appeal at a given time and should be considered as predi-



Blast damage at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. A 33-year-old physicist working late in the Army Mathematics Research Center was killed by the explosion on Aug. 4. Four young men have been accused of the bombing.

Bombings Found Alienating Radicals, Her Students on Campuses in U.S.

s E. Kneeland (N.Y.T.)—them to bomb it. And then they said, 'My ew it up.' A dark-haired girl, blue jeans and a r top, passed her art, confused, most it or nine other als usually sur- o pitchers of beer reasy remains of and french fries in m of the Plaza, a 7, bar and restau- windswept blocks state capitol in is, nodded under-

were members of Kaleidoscope, a weekly that, like others around the 1 printed, instruct- ing bombs and had thorted militants to

Alienated

New York Times s, in several weeks cross much of the termed that the mbing by such e Weathermen sge numbers of 1 many college vould be potentia the movement. If re trying to rally their cause, they seem to be fail- ing: the harsh repres- ments saying to face to lure side in a struggle overment.

spuses and among s, there is a feel- ibility—a sense ers are wrong and e change for any iltial change, ac- y a deeply em- athy with their s, even while they e tactic, under- ners' rationaliza- r acts are neces- sation to "repres- and that the f property is not s violence can be nly against people. ling in Vietnam.

ence Noted

ily members and e general public, to be a similar for somewhat dit- The radical left

has almost always warned the occupants of a building that was to be bombed and they have usually timed explosives to go off when there was a minimum chance of hurting anyone. While many persons are distressed by the bombings, few seem fright- ened or angered to the point of supporting repressive mea- sures.

Some views were encountered frequently around the country: "Bombings are suicidal and are not bringing any change except an increase in repression," said Harvey Crutinsky, long active in radical movement in Detroit. "Blowing up the CIA building will not bring home the troops."

Most radicals are not follow- ing the Weathermen, Mr. Or- shinsky added, but once a bomber is caught and charged with conspiracy, radicals and other youths will support him. "They identify," he explained. "You show support for victims of oppression. They become heroes because they fought the law. Many would rather, for- nardine Dohm or Angela Davis." Miss Dohm is a Weatherman leader who is on the FBI's "most-wanted" list. Miss Davis is a black militant who is want- ed in California to face charges in connection with an abortive attempt to free prisoners last August in which a trial judge and three other persons were killed.

"The Weathermen's personality the frustrations of the radical movement now," said Michael Charney, a 20-year-old history major who is a spokesman for the Oberlin Radical Coalition. "They show a contempt for the people of the United States." "What they're really saying is that you can't organize a mass movement in the United States for a revolution so they're resorting to terrorism. It's dangerous for the whole radical movement, because the reaction of the average American is that all radicals are bombers."

Indifference Best

Sitting at the counter in Johnny's Restaurant near Wayne State University in Detroit, Bruce Horn, 18, a freshman, said: "I just don't like what both sides are doing—the Weather- men or the government. I guess being indifferent is the best way. I myself can't suggest any ideas on how to solve things. Everyone should mind his own business. That would be the best way if it was possible."

And Herman Bates, a West- chester, N. Y., conservative who worked in Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign in 1964, declared of the bombings: "People don't like them. But they're not outraged. They're just annoyed." Most persons who have stud-

ied radical groups agree that political bombings are the desper- ate acts of a weakened movement that has not attract- ed a mass following.

One reason for the bombers' failure to win many followers is that most radicals, college students and other segments of the youth culture, are steeped in the nonviolent traditions of the civil rights and peace move- ments.

They sincerely deplore the possibility of killing or maiming innocent persons. And while many sympathize with the frustrations and the goals of the extremists and would willingly shelter them from the police, they consider their tac- tics "adventuristic" and "coun- ter-productive," inviting un- wanted repression and scaring away potential supporters.

Moreover, the bombings have brought no heavy repression that would sharply polarize the country. The federal government and some states have tightened up their laws on the sale, use and transportation of explosives. The FBI has stepped up its ef- forts to find suspected bombers. The police departments of many cities have increased the size of their bomb squads, partly because of the soaring number of threats that must be check- ed out. But there have been no mass arrests and the public has shown no appetite for witch hunts.

Still, the bombings go on with what most experts agree is a rapidly increasing frequency and intensity in the last few years. A lack of national records, ex- cept for recent months, makes comparisons almost impos- sible with earlier periods when violence swept the country and bombings were in vogue.

However, the bomb section of the New York Police Depart- ment has kept thorough records for a number of years. These present a startling picture of the rise in incidence. In 1961, the section handled 722 cases; in 1968, it had 1,011 cases; in 1969, cases rose to 3,193. As of the second week of November of this year, they totaled 8,745. In bomb squad parlance, every duty member is called upon to perform is a "case." This ranges from checking out anonymous false telephoned threats to defusing bombs and incendiary devices to searching a building that a dignitary is to visit.

Almost anyone in government or out who speaks of bombings these days is talking or think- ing about the Weathermen or other radical leftists. This is partly because they have sought publicity, partly because their targets have been military, po- lice, government or industrial establishments and partly be- cause the FBI has placed several militants on its "most-wanted" list.

However, they have laid claim to relatively few of the total number of bombings and a care- ful perusal of any of the various lists of explosions in the nation would indicate that there are a great many other types of bom- bers abroad in the land.

In fact, the experts say that bombers are a diverse group, embracing the radical left, the radical right, black militants, racketeers, persons involved in labor disputes, immigrants, such as Cubans, who have a griev- ance against the present gov- ernment in their homeland, and the mentally ill who have a grudge against society.

Still, there is little doubt that disenchanted young leftists have contributed significantly to the bombing totals.

A Justice Department official in Washington, admittedly guessing, put the number of Weathermen at fewer than 500. These, he noted with some chagrin, are scattered around the nation in groups of three or four, making infiltration by informers or the FBI almost im- possible.

The young radicals are any- thing but structured and most law enforcement officials do not see their bombings as a na- tional conspiracy in any but the loosest sense—small groups with similar aims spread across the country.

Hard to Identify

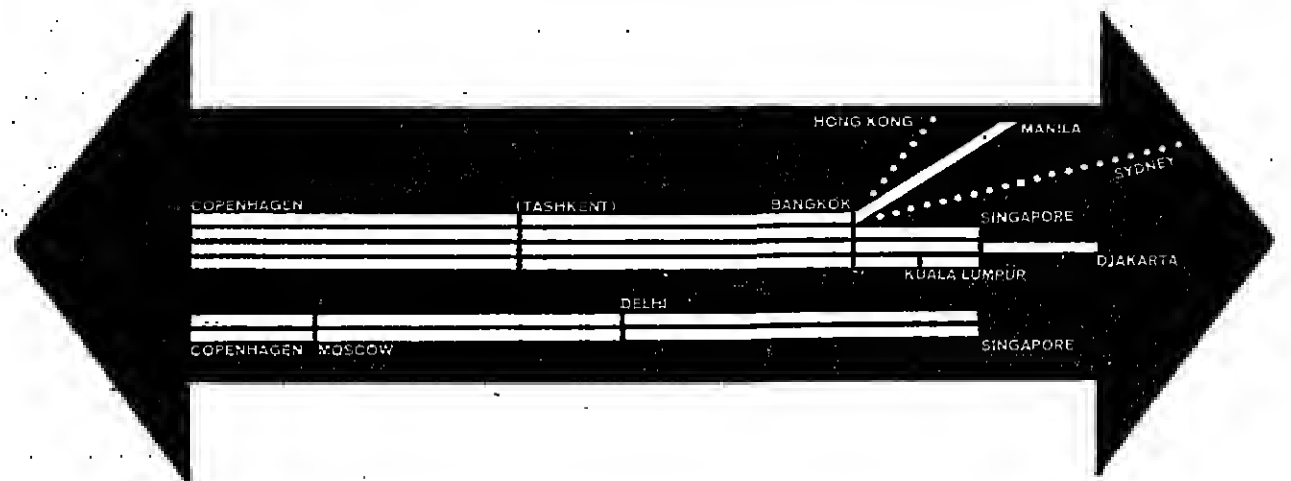
Are they Weathermen? Or freelance radicals? Or young- sters out for excitement? What is a Weatherman? Anyone who says he is? There are no cards to carry, dues to pay. Any per- son or group can choose a ro- mantic name from the youth culture and expound some revo- lutionary ideals.

Instructions for making bombs and carrying on guerrilla war- fare are easily available from the underground press, libraries or from any number of radical groups that insist that they do not take part in such actions themselves.

A young woman social work- er in Columbus, Ohio, who was active in demonstrations last spring at Ohio State Univer- sity, explained the attraction for at least some of the bombers. "There's a crisis in the move- ment," she said. "Things have split apart and many people are tired. There's a lot of at- traction when a few people can blow up a building and do mil- lions of dollars in damage and the news media carry [it] all over the country. Then the people can slip underground, look at each other and say, 'Ha, Ha.'"

"There is a romantic thing about it. You can be the revolu- tionary for a day but not really get involved. Like you and your girl going around blowing up bridges. It gives you a feeling that you're doing something."

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Que Trial Is a Shadow to U.S. Descendants

my Ripley

o, Dec. 30 (N.Y.T.). nual Shepherders y yesterday and hit—but then, it for the 12,000 ive around Boise. nt, relaxed, con- o talkative they drownd out the e hand if they id of dancing, 600 Basque descent through the ew-ardi-Gras Dance i Ninth Street.

ing war cry was nally over the s. Much wine and disposed of, but roice shouted out que nationalism: "or 'Up with the

television screens rs are filled with sent, demonstra- tes in the Basque pain, nationalism low here in the settlement in the recurrent, not a matter of con-

cern, not action. It is divorced from the fabric of daily life which the Basques live here with a remarkable zest.

At the Shepherders Ball there were no patriotic speeches, no moments of silent prayer, no ringing declarations, or even looks of grave concern at the plight of the people in Spain.

In Burgos, Spain, 16 alleged members to the Basque nationalist guerrilla group, called by the initials E.T.A., have been tried by a military court near- tial for the August, 1968, mur- der of Meliton Manzanares, chief of political police in San Sebas- tian. The judges are still delib- erating over the case.

"None of these people con- demn the E.T.A. group," said Pete T. Cenarrusa, a Basque who was just re-elected sec- retary of state for Idaho.

"They understand why the action was taken but they would choose other methods to bring about change."

"But they understand, too, when people are under so much pressure that their backs are against the wall."

Mr. Cenarrusa, like Gov. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, is a Repub-

lican, a Basque and the son of a shepherd.

Gov. Laxalt and Gov. Don Samuelson, of Idaho, sent a telegram to Generalissimo Francisco Franco requesting a fair trial with due process of law for those facing murder charges.

Except for some letters to senators and congressmen, the telegram has been about the extent of action in Idaho.

"We have tried to send let- ters, but what can you do?" asked Mrs. Espe-Algebra, every duty members are called upon to perform is a "case." This ranges from checking out anonymous false telephoned threats to defusing bombs and incendiary devices to searching a building that a dignitary is to visit.

"Spain is a dictatorship, so you watch from afar."

The Rev. Santos Recalde, pastor of Sacred Hearts Church, in Parma, came to the United States ten years ago and has been organizing Mexican farm workers in Idaho.

"It is tragic what is going on," he said of the American Basque reaction to the events in Spain. There is no action in a united way.

"There is tremendous spirit. Basques will do anything and do it well. But the problem is waking up people in a profound

sense, not in a surface, folklore way.

"We have Basque centers, pic- nics and social events. But when it comes to something deeper . . ." he threw his hands in the air in a gesture of despair.

Rev. Recalde said he did not agree with the E.T.A. whose methods and philosophy, he claimed, "are against everything that is Basque."

But, he reflected, "you don't make a revolution with roses."

Although Basques have risen to great prominence in South America, they have been slower to move ahead in the United States because of the isolation involved in sheep herding. Shepherders were particularly hard-hit during the depression of the 1930s and now Basques have moved into a wide range of businesses and professions in Boise and elsewhere throughout the Western United States. In Boise, they range from herders to police and firemen to bank vice-presidents. Experts estimate there are 60,000 to 100,000 persons with Basque back- grounds in the United States.

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Eurobonds

With One More Flotation to Go, Strong Market Bows Out of '70

By Condon Bakstansky

Dec. 20—"So," said one "that's about it for the Eurobond rally coming week, all but one of the Eurobond flotations has been from the desk, and the rest are buried in the fun and games of the sort out what happens next year.

The run-up on the market completing its month, the yield on top 5 1/4 percent five-year bonds dropped below 7 1/2 percent, the 10 1/4 percent bid, 106 1/4 asked, onger end, the Euro bond was quoted at 105 bid, were about an 8 1/2 percent maturity.

More seasoned issues have been of new cash or a high-yield, long-term, American Bonds 81 climbed 3 1/4 points to 99 3/4 bid.

A convertible sector, some older issues are yielding as much as 12 percent, straight gains of one or two percent common last week's market section is, natural, not important single oved, but some dealers ing for adjustments on at rate basis also.

Worst of the U.S. credit is really over, and if any will be encouraged ahead of the 1972 al elections, it begins to be a better bet to less than top credit a high yield in the t even if the equity less than sparkling, real trouble has been reduced.

new issue side, South

Africa's 20 million 15-year Unit of Account flotation—the largest issue in U.S.—came out with an 8 3/4 percent coupon, down from an indicated 9 percent, at 98, to yield about 9.

The Spanish Export Credit \$15 million five-year offering came out at 99 1/4, after the coupon was cut to 8 3/4 percent from 9 percent.

That left only Grand Metropolitan's \$15 million, 15-year, 8 1/4 percent issue on offer—the last one for the year, apparently—with pricing due Tuesday.

Just over six months ago, in mid-May, Grand Metropolitan was one of three (Continental Can and Cosma) were the others would-be issuers forced to postpone plans by a hostile takeover.

Attempts at straight-debt recapitalization came a month later, with a Continental Can issue carrying a 9 1/2 percent coupon, record for a double-A credit and priced at 98. By way of contrast, Conoco's 100 million DM issue this month had a coupon cut to 8 1/4 from 8 1/2 percent, came out at 99 and is now at 101 bid.

Having traveled a long way in six months, then, the market seems to be looking forward to the traditional holiday respite.

The shape of things for early 1971 is already being sketched out—the Italian railroads will be coming with a straight dollar debt right after the turn of the year, the Japanese city of Kobe and the World Bank have said they will be coming out with DM issues—and it is felt that a lot more ideas will jell in the year-end period of calm.

One possibility out of the regular run of things is the ap-

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Dec. 13	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
Commodity Index	105.4	105.8	112.4
*Currency in circ.	\$56,864,000	\$56,566,000	\$53,525,000
*Total loans	\$82,086,000	\$82,012,000	\$80,462,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,424,000	2,378,000	2,378,000
Auto production	171,941	171,941	177,055
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	10,942,000	10,938,000	9,494,000
Freight car loadings	447,859	528,302	447,897
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr.	20,962,000	20,962,000	20,981,000
Business failures	100	214	173

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	October	Prior Month	1969
Employed	79,816,000	79,826,000	79,871,000
Unemployed	4,280,000	4,280,000	4,280,000
Industrial production	162.3	166.1	178.3
*Personal Income	\$509,500,000	\$511,800,000	\$761,100,000
*Money supply	\$213,000,000	\$205,900,000	\$189,200,000
Consumer's Price Index	137.4	136.6	128.8
Constructa contracts	179	185	105
*Imports	\$3,706,000	\$3,534,000	\$3,378,000
*Mfrs. Inventories	\$3,528,000	\$3,307,500	\$3,221,900
*Exports	\$39,220,000	\$38,605,000	\$34,904,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Constructa contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Unit of Account market and observers note that the French government would just as soon have some development needs met outside the already strained domestic budget.

As for the possible expense should there be a revolution in an EEC country, observers note that the same risk would be incurred in the only large, French borrower to tap the

N.Y. Stock and Bond Markets Show a Decline Amid Uncertainty Over Direction of Economy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The stagnant N.Y. economy is beginning to stir slightly again from the stimulus of increased automotive and steel production, but consumer buying remains sluggish as the Christmas buying season comes to a close. As a result, the ongoing debate about appropriate national economic policy continues to rage.

Strong confidence about the outlook continues to reign in Wall Street, but widespread concern exists elsewhere because of the fear that business activity will not revive forcefully enough and soon enough to turn the tide of rising unemployment.

The rather bland character of recent economic data on industrial production, factory orders, unemployment, personal income, and consumer spending has heightened the enthusiasm of government officials, businessmen and economists for more expansionary fiscal and monetary policy. And the persistence of inflationary pressures has fanned interest in some form of "income policy" to bring wages and prices under better control.

Statistics issued during the last few weeks on the economy's performance during November were rather disappointing, even after subtracting the serious effects of the General Motors strike that was in progress during most of the month. The most disturbing was the further drop (six-tenths of 1 percent) in industrial output, bringing the total decline since last July to 7.6 percent.

Also upsetting were the rise in unemployment to 5.5 percent of the labor force, the 2 percent drop in factory orders, the slim gain of \$2.5 billion in per-

sonal income, the 38 percent plunge in auto sales and the virtually unchanged level of overall retail business during the month. The only upbeat report was the one that indicated housing starts rose 7.8 percent.

Moreover, despite considerable fanfare, the administration could only take hollow comfort in the fact that the nation's gross product reached an annual rate of 61 trillion last week. All of the advance this year that put it at that lofty level was traceable to inflation.

December, however, might turn out to be a much better month now that the General Motors strike has ended and

make-up production in autos, steel and other auto-supply industries is being stepped up. Much will depend on the pattern of consumer buying in the final days of the Christmas rush.

Word from Detroit indicated that the car makers, for the first time in many months, scheduled higher production last week than they did in the comparable period of 1968. Scheduled auto assemblies last week were due to rise 2.2 percent above the 1968 week and 17.5 percent above the preceding week.

Meanwhile, steel operations were stepped up by 1.2 percent a week ago and the mills re-

ported incoming orders were up 25 percent in the week, indicating their best demand since early May. Some of the buying was a hedge against a steel strike or price increases next year.

Unless consumer buying picks up in the durable area, however, the upturn in auto and steel output may not be sustained very well. The reports from around the country so far on consumer activities have not been particularly inspiring, despite some optimistic assessments from Washington.

After a spectacular six-week rally in which bond prices rose sharply and yields declined precipitately, the bond market's vastly improved tone paled somewhat last week. Efforts to push the trend further ran into some stiff resistance from in-

IOS and Gramco Break Off Talks on Possible Merger

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Investors Overseas Services Ltd. and Gramco Management, the two leading offshore mutual fund organizations in the world, decided Friday night to break off merger talks.

The official announcement of the break was made Saturday in Geneva following an IOS board meeting.

Chairman of Gramco International Keith Barish said in London that: "There's no deal and no association."

Gramco International, a Panamanian corporation, owns Gramco Management.

Pierre Salinger, deputy chairman of Gramco U.K., added that Gramco was "disappointed" that Robert L. Vesco, chief executive officer of International Controls Corp., and Robert E. Slater, IOS chief executive officer—both IOS directors—were unable to produce what they represented they could produce.

Although Gramco officials would not comment on the role played in the merger talks by Bernard Cornfield, IOS founder and now a director, sources close to IOS, reached in Geneva, said: "It was a tough fight but Bernie [Cornfield] won by about 14 to 5."

Among board members understood to have backed the merger plan were Mr. Vesco and Milton P. Messner of ICC; Mr. Slater; Richard Pershing, president of Hale Brothers, a San Francisco

(Continued Page 11, Col. 5)

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net			
Brown Enterprises	4 1/4	4 1/4	3/4	Devis Food Sys	4 1/4	4 1/4	3/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Browning Arms	30	29 1/2	1/2	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
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Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Puritan Bond	21	20 1/2	1/4
Brown Bros	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Dayton Mall	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Murphy Psc Marine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4</				

VICE - PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CONSORTIUM OFFERS

EXECUTIVE SALES POSITION

If you are seeking a brilliant future with a stable company; if you have successful experience as sales executive or personal producer for mutual funds; if you are a solvent and responsible individual, and if you are enthusiastic, ambitious and hard worker...

WE OFFER

A High-level executive position to create an effective marketing organization throughout Africa; high income; excellent financial opportunity through company stock; unlimited possibilities within the group; and life and hospital insurance for you and your family.

All replies will be held in strict confidence. Please write us sending your curriculum vitae, address and phone number to:

P.O. Box 3382,
Tampa, Florida 33601.

These securities having been placed privately outside the Netherlands,
this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 60,000,000

International Harvester Overseas Finance Company N.V.

Netherlands Antilles

8% Guaranteed Bearer Notes Due 1975

Payment of principal and interest is unconditionally guaranteed by
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

BANK MEES & HOPE NV

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON

December 21, 1970.

This financing having been arranged outside the United States, the announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$100,000,000 Marathon Overseas Finance N.V. 5-year Revolving Credit Facility unconditionally guaranteed by Marathon Oil Company

This Credit Facility is being provided by

THE NATIONAL WESTMINSTER GROUP
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'INDUSTRIE S.A.
BANQUE DE COMMERCE S.A.
BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LIMITED
BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.
BNS INTERNATIONAL (UNITED KINGDOM) LIMITED
THE CHARTERED BANK
CHASE AND BANK OF IRELAND (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED
CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (SWITZERLAND)
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER OESTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN A.G.
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED
HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED
LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK LIMITED
MIDLAND & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LIMITED
NEDERLANDSE CREDIETBANK N.V.
OESTERREICHISCHE KOMMERZIALBANK A.G.
ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ROY WEST BANKING CORP. LIMITED
THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED

This Credit Facility has been arranged by
The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
AmT&T 3 1/2s 77	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 78	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 79	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 80	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 81	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 82	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 83	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 84	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 85	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 86	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 87	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 88	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 89	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 90	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 91	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 92	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 93	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 94	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 95	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 96	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 97	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 98	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 99	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 00	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
AmT&T 3 1/2s 77	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 78	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 79	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 80	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 81	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 82	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 83	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 84	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 85	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 86	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 87	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 88	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 89	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 90	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 91	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 92	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 93	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 94	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 95	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 96	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 97	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 98	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 99	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 00	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4

Convertible Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
AmT&T 3 1/2s 77	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 78	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 79	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 80	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 81	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 82	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 83	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 84	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 85	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 86	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 87	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 88	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 89	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 90	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 91	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 92	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 93	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 94	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 95	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 96	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 97	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 98	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 99	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 00	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4

International Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
AmT&T 3 1/2s 77	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 78	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 79	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 80	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 81	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 82	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 83	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 84	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 85	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 86	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 87	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 88	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 89	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 90	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 91	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 92	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 93	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 94	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 95	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 96	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 97	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 98	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 99	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 00	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4

Government Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
AmT&T 3 1/2s 77	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 78	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 79	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 80	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 81	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 82	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 83	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 84	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 85	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 86	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 87	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 88	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 89	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 90	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 91	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 92	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 93	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 94	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 95	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 96	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 97	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 98	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 99	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 00	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. No offering is made except by a Prospectus filed with the Department of Law of the State of New York. The Attorney General of the State of New York has not passed on or endorsed the merits of said offering.

NEW ISSUE



18,000 Units Fidelity Mortgage Investors

\$18,000,000 7 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures
Due December 1, 1985

With Warrants to Purchase 144,000 Shares of Beneficial Interest

Offered only in Units, each consisting of \$1,000 principal amount of
Debentures and Warrants to purchase eight shares of Beneficial Interest.

Price \$1,000 per Unit

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State from only such of the undersigned
as may legally offer these securities in compliance with the securities laws of such State.

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Bear, Stearns & Co.

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E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

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Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Shearson, Hammill & Co.

Shields & Company

PEANUTS



B.C.



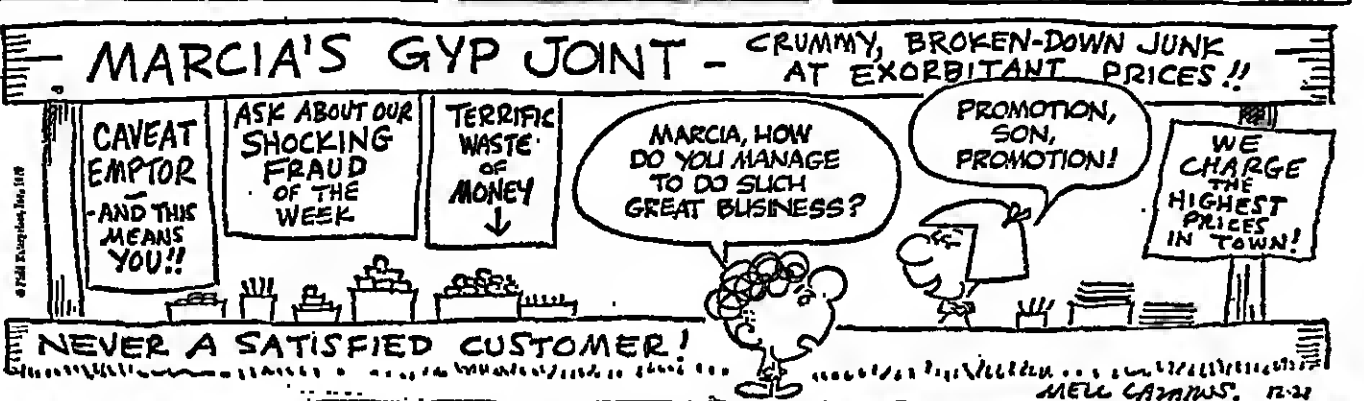
EIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



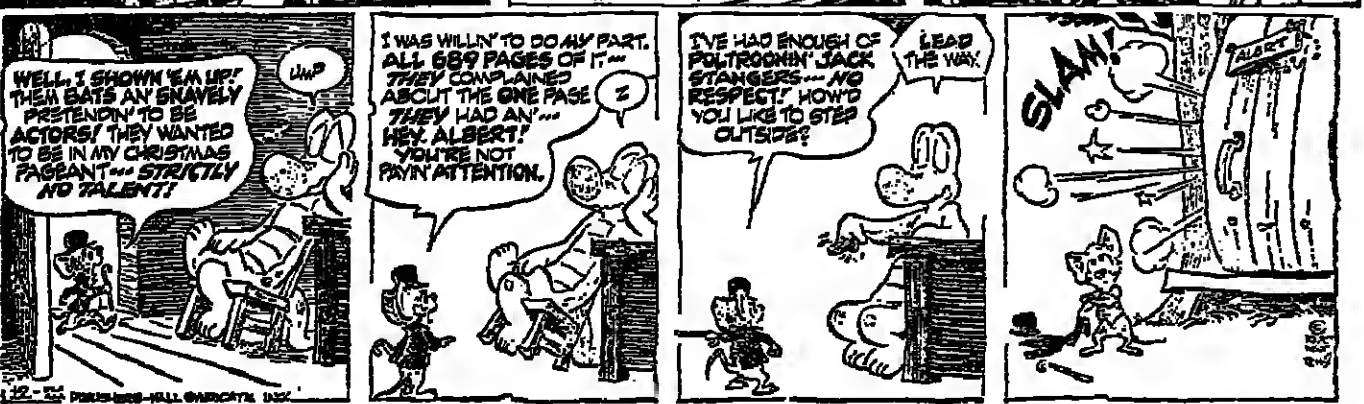
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

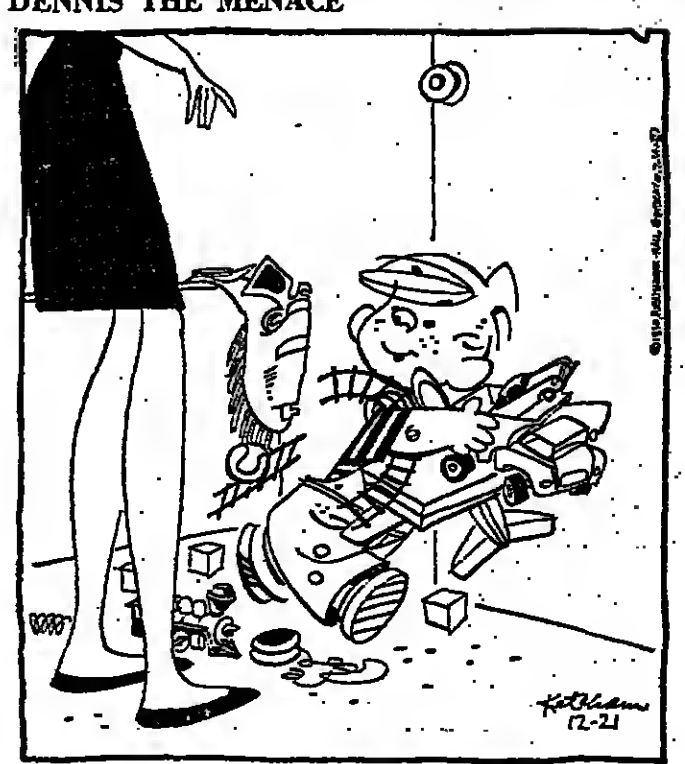
The system in use on the diagrammed deal was the Italian Blue Team Club, formerly known as the Neapolitan System. North opened one heart, and East overcalled with two clubs.

South bid two diamonds, following the canapé style in which a promising five-card suit is often concealed until the next round of bidding. His subsequent bid of two spades therefore showed a five-card suit, and the rebid of diamonds on the next round completed the picture of the distribution. The remaining auction consisted of a series of slam tries and the partnership settled in the reasonable contract of five diamonds. West led the club nine, and South succeeded in overcoming the problem of the bad trump division.

He won with the club ace in dummy, led to the spade ace, and ruffed a spade. He cashed the heart ace, and followed with a heart ruff, another spade ruff, and the diamond ace. A second heart ruff established dummy's hearts, but the lead of the diamond king to the next trick revealed the bad trump split. The position was then as follows:

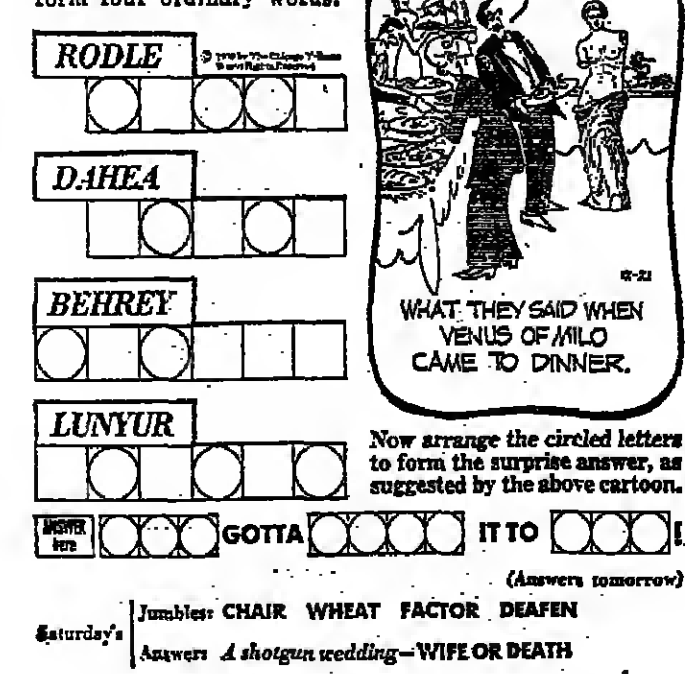
NORTH			
♠	2	♠	2
♥	10 9 8 6 2	♥	10 9 8 6 2
♦	A 7 6	♦	A 7 6
♣	A Q 6 3	♣	A Q 6 3
WEST (D)			
♠	Q 8 8 6	♠	J 5 3
♥	10 5 4 3	♥	Q K 9
♦	Q 10 9 8	♦	J
♣	9	♣	K J 7 5 4
SOUTH			
♠	A K 10 7 4	♠	7
♥	7	♥	7
♦	K 5 4 3 2	♦	10 2
♣	10 2	♣	10 2

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



BOOKS

A Seasonal Sampler

By Thomas Lask

IN spite of the muzzling and grumbling along Publishers' Row, in spite of the Dow Jones averages (now a trifle better), in spite of ancestral voices prophesying doom, book stores this season are stuffed with the usual holiday cheer. The books are judiciously gotten up, often in color we would give a couple of wisdom teeth to see in nature, printed on weighted paper, and expensive enough to keep a man pleased with himself until the tax collector sends his billet-doux. The following sampling of books that have crossed the desk is designed only to jog the imagination, to indicate what is around and perhaps supply an hour or two of pleasant browsing. The order in which they appear is pure chance.

The World of Classical Athens. Edited by Gailk Chaselli (Putnam, \$20, \$14.95 until Jan. 1). Daily life in Athens is the subject of these essays by a number of American and European scholars. It is a very practical, down-to-earth study that tells what the Athenians wore, what they ate and how they prepared it, how they cured the sick, educated the young, and how they lived in public and private. It makes the Athenian a fellow human being rather than a classic chattering with Socrates. The illustrations taken from remains, models and extant art works are surprisingly apposite and work together with the text to show that Athens was not only a golden moment of the past, but also an ordered society as intent on living as on making history.

Paris 1900. Masterworks of French Poster Art. Edited by Herman Schmidt (Putnam, \$30; \$27.50 until Jan. 1).—Evocative lithographs dating from the turn of the century that advertise everything from lighting fluid, magazines and cafes to playhouses, liquors and books. There is a boldness, an energy and a flair in the color and quick line that make these a unique leap from the page. It is interesting that no matter what the subject of the advertisement, the human figure is at the center. Perhaps it is this that makes the series so vital.

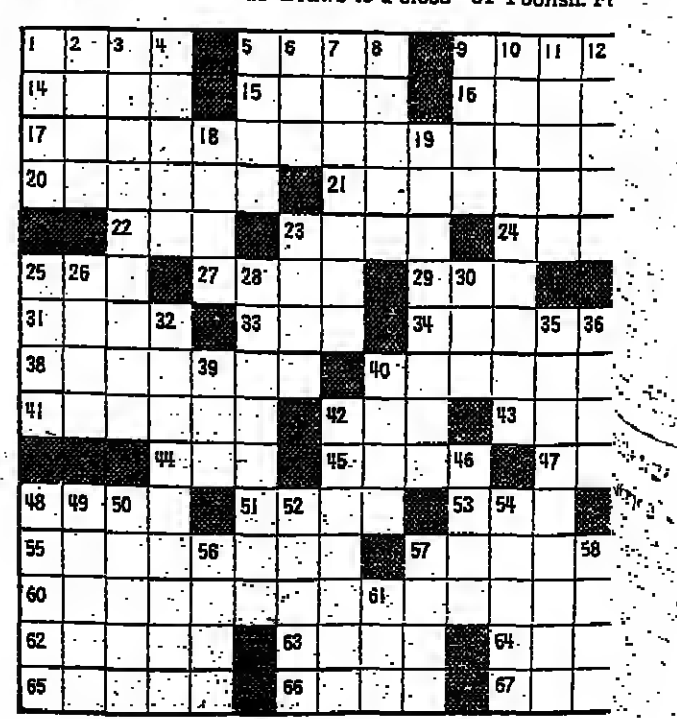
War Without Heroes. By David Douglas Duncan (Harper and Row, \$14.95).—The human figure is also at the center of these photographs of American men at war in Vietnam; in battle, in the rear, under fire, wounded, dead, lost. Although Mr. Duncan's photographs are full of the feel of war, they are raised from the immediate horror to testify to man's suffering and comradeship. His book is the most appropriate volume of the season.

Prints and Drawings: A Pictorial History. By Gottfried Lindemann. Translated by Gerald Onn (Praeger, \$18.50).—From the late Middle Ages to our own time, from the Master of Cologne (c. 1400) to Roy Lichtenstein and Claes Oldenburg. An extended text considers the subject chronologically and by style within the centuries. But the numerous illustrations offer the buyer a spectacular idea of

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS					
1	Roll of stamps.	47	Lamb, old style	18	The shay's motive pov
5	Jug handles	51	Sparse	19	Nebraska r
9	Jostle	53	German physicist	23	Carney an Linkletter
14	City on the Jumna	55	Maryland, proving ground	25	Armor
15	Garment	57	time	26	Adjutant
16	Opera-box sight	60	American of note	28	Nineteenth
17	American	62	Of musical keys	30	U. S. utopi
20	Mr. in Belem	63	now	32	Pacific isla
21	Uncorrupted	64	Portland	35	Bluejacket
22	His. fr.	65	Citizen of Tabriz	36	Member of world-wid
23	Word with mat or mate	66	Grecian Jupiter	37	Zhivago's
24	Retardations	67	Scientist-author	39	N. C. colle
25	After april			39	Drive a na obliquely
27	Classify			40	French por
29	Something secondary			42	Shade of n
31	Subventions	1	Hansoms	43	Beddily vig
33	Lbs. and oza.	2	Blunderbore	44	Operatic g
34	Fund-raising medium	3	Old	49	Loathe
35	Thinks	4	Shaping machine	50	Woman's r
39	Coarse tobacco	5	Pitcher	52	Region containing Mecca
41	Wound	6	Timeable entry	54	Rue and th
42	Vehicle	7	Certain Hindus	56	Spanish
43	Dry. Prefix	8	Mutation, in biology	57	Switch pos
44	Wreath in Waipahu	9	Greek letters	58	Fuss
45	Fervor	10	Spoiler of Biblical vines	59	Once more
		11	Brazilian state	60	Foolish: Fr
		12	Zoo favorite	61	English: Fr
		13	Draws to a close		



Giants Routed by Rams, 31-3; Miss Playoffs as Cowboys Win

YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The Rams had to wait for the result of the San Francisco-Oakland game to find out if they made the playoffs. The Rams lost to Oakland 24-10, but they still have a chance to make the playoffs if the Rams win their game Sunday. But San Francisco would claim that berth by beating the Raiders.

Lions Top Packers; Dolphins Beat Bills

Pittsburgh and Miami Win Berths

OIL, Dec. 20 (AP)—Lem returned a pass interception for a touchdown, and the Lions topped the Packers 24-10. The Packers had to wait for the result of the San Francisco-Oakland game to find out if they made the playoffs. The Packers lost to Oakland 24-10, but they still have a chance to make the playoffs if the Packers win their game Sunday. But San Francisco would claim that berth by beating the Raiders.

The Dolphins marched 73 yards with the opening kickoff, spurred by a 36-yard screen pass to right end Marv Fleming. Jim Kilick cracked over from the four for the first of his three touchdowns to make it 7-0.

Bengals Roar Home

INATI, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Paul Brown's Cincinnati Bengals roared home to stop the Pittsburgh Steelers 24-10. The Bengals had to wait for the result of the San Francisco-Oakland game to find out if they made the playoffs. The Bengals lost to Oakland 24-10, but they still have a chance to make the playoffs if the Bengals win their game Sunday. But San Francisco would claim that berth by beating the Raiders.

Morrill Leads Colts Past Jets Two Years Too Late

By Dave Anderson

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20 (UPI)—John Morrill, who led the Colts to a Super Bowl victory in 1958, led the Colts to a 24-10 victory over the New York Jets Sunday. Morrill, who was 37 years old, led the Colts to a 24-10 victory over the New York Jets Sunday.

Later, "That was a game, and this was a game, and looking back, I don't do any good. I thought all along that I could still play and I think this game proved it. All that I'm interested in now is being ready to contribute in the playoffs."

John Morrill, who led the Colts to a Super Bowl victory in 1958, led the Colts to a 24-10 victory over the New York Jets Sunday. Morrill, who was 37 years old, led the Colts to a 24-10 victory over the New York Jets Sunday.

For the Jets, their touchdowns developed on Al Woodall's 15-yard pass to Richard Catterall following the opening kickoff and Larry Grantham's 41-yard return of an interception when Gerry Philbin jarred Morrill as he threw. Jim Turner contributed field goals of 25 and 39 yards.

Ninowski Got \$200,000 for Halting '67 Suit

AND, Dec. 20 (AP)—Washington quarterback Earl Morrill said Friday he had been paid \$200,000 for a year for a suit in 1967. Morrill, who was 37 years old, led the Colts to a 24-10 victory over the New York Jets Sunday.

antitrust action against both leagues, which have since merged. He said he finally prepared to file the suit in 1967 against both leagues and all their teams and the out-of-court settlement was reached.

Monzon KO's Austin In 2d With Right BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (UPI)—World middleweight champion Carlos Monzon knocked out Charlie Austin of the United States with a right cross in the second round of their scheduled ten-round non-title bout at the Luna Park Auditorium last night.



WINNING SLANT—Karl Cordin of Austria makes move on 'Compression' Bend on way to taking downhill race at Val d'Isere, France.

Miss Mir Triumphs Cordin of Austria Takes Cup Downhill

By Michael Katz

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Karl Cordin averaged 57 miles an hour today on a pair of skis and showed why he is ranked the top downhill skier in the world. The 22-year-old Austrian won his specialty at the Criterium of the First Snow and became the first non-French male to capture an international alpine race this season.

Yesterday, the French women contested the dominance of the alpine scene as Isabelle Mir, a 5-foot-3, 130-pound snowball, rolled down the women's course 48 hundredths of a second faster than Wiltrud Drexel of Austria, to win the downhill.

But if the margin of victory was slim, the margin of dominance by the French was not. The Tricolours placed three girls in the first four, five in the first seven and six in the first nine over the 2,150-meter course.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Isabelle Mir, France 1:24.44
2. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria 1:24.88
3. Michèle Jacot, France 1:25.08
4. Françoise Machet, France 1:25.42
5. Ann-Marie Froelich, Austria 1:25.84
6. Jacqueline Rouvier, France 1:26.12
7. Jocelyne Pétilat, France 1:26.48
8. Lucy Chassard, France 1:26.84
9. Anne Farnose, France 1:27.12
10. U.S. Finishers 1:27.48

Boilermakers Upset Host In Kentucky Invitation

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Kentucky, ranked fourth in the country with a 5-0 record, looked like a shoe-in to win its own Kentucky Invitation tournament for the sixth straight year. But after the Wildcats easily beat DePaul in the opening round, they were upset by Purdue, 83-63, in the title game last night as they saw their home court winning streak snapped at 26 games. Purdue had beaten Kansas State, 87-68, Friday night.

Georgia Tech Tops Texas Tech In Sun Bowl

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 20 (AP)—Georgia Tech stopped Texas Tech's vaunted running attack and made its first visit to the Sun Bowl a success, defeating the Red Raiders yesterday, 17-0.

West Scores 20,000th Point

ATLANTA, Dec. 20 (AP)—Jerry West, Los Angeles Laker superstar, last night became the fifth player in National Basketball Association history to reach the 20,000-point mark for a career.

Friday, Saturday College Basketball

Friday, Dec. 20 (AP)—Rutgers (Newark) 82, Kings Point 78. Brooklyn Poly 68, Lehman 67. C. W. Post 77, Bridgeport 61. Jersey City St. 77, Fair 76. Columbia 85, Cornell 65. Trinity (Conn.) 85, Amherst 60. Slippery Rock 80, Shippensburg 67. Bluefield St. 93, Salem 72. Nazareth 81, American Int. 40.

Friday, Saturday College Basketball

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Tournaments

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NHL Standings

East Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
New York	21	5	4	47	30	148
Pittsburgh	20	8	2	42	30	148
Montreal	15	10	5	35	30	148
Philadelphia	12	17	1	25	30	148
Washington	10	18	1	21	30	148
Buffalo	8	15	7	23	30	148

ABA Results

Saturday, Dec. 21 (AP)—Virginia 112, Kentucky 104 (Carver 25, Scott 22; Lee 27, Ford 21). Texas 131, Indiana 117 (Lester Moore 30, Jones 17; Brown 21, Daniels 23). Carolina 128, Denver 124 (Vergara 34, Caldwell 32; Cason 35, Key 27). Utah 117, Memphis 102 (Freeman 22, Robbins 21; Warren 20, S. Jones 19).

